The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Weekly Tribune.

Vol. XXI....No. 1,064. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE DEMAND-NOTE BILL.

SPEECH OF THE HON. E. G. SPAULDING, OF NEW-YORK,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 28.

Mr. Speaker: Our finances deserve our most serious attention. The ways and means of carrying on the war should enlist the grave consideration of every gentleman on this floor who desires the preservation of the Government. We were never in greater peril than at this moment. It will require all our best energies to successfully meet the crisis through which we are passing. I am oppressed by the magnitude of the work before us. But, Sir, I will not—I dare not—I trust we shall not any of us shrink from the responsibility of performing every duty devolved upon us in this great crisis of our national affairs.

The bill before us is a war measure, a measure of necessity, and not of choice, presented by the Committee of Ways and Means to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury to sustain the army and navy, until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors and crush out the rebellion. These are extraordinary times, and extraordinary measures must be resorted to in order to save our Government and preserve our nationality.

This bill, in addition to the fifty millions of demand notes authorized by the act of July last, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue on the credit of the United States one hundred millions of dollars of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; and such notes, and all other United States notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, are made receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts, and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, and are also declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, making, altogether, $150,000,000 legal tender demand notes.

Provision is also made for the convenient exchange of such notes for six per cent bonds of the United States, redeemable in twenty years.

Further to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds thus authorized are to be of such denomination, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in sums of not less than $1,000, for which, if requested, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands; provided that all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act.

The bill is simple and perspicuous in its terms, and easy of execution. It is a Government measure, and the officers of Government are required to execute its provisions.

By the time the Secretary of the Treasury can get these notes engraved, printed, and signed, ready for use, all other available means at his command, and in the Treasury, will be exhausted. This measure is therefore presented under the highest prerogatives of Government. The army and navy now in the service must be paid. They must be supplied with food, clothing, arms, ammunition, and all other material of war, to render them effective in maintaining the Government and putting down the rebellion. Having exhausted other means of sustaining the Government, this measure is brought forward as the best that can be devised in the present exigency to relieve the necessities of the Treasury, and I trust it will pass without delay.

At the extra session in July last, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000, for which he was authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he might deem advisable. The bonds were to be issued for twenty years, at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent interest per annum, payable half-yearly; and the Treasury notes were to be issued in denominations of not less than $50 each, at three years, with interest at 7 3-10 per annum, payable half-yearly, and exchangeable at any time for twenty years 6 per cent bonds. Or, at the option of the Secretary, he was permitted to issue $50,000,000 of the above loan in Treasury notes, on demand, in denominations of not less than $5 each, without interest, and made receivable in payment of salaries or other dues owing by the United States; or, in his discretion, he was authorized to issue Treasury notes at one year, bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent per annum, exchangeable at any time in sums of $100, or upward, for the three years Treasury notes bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest, but in the aggregate not to exceed $250,000,000. A further provision was made, however, to wit: that the Secretary of the Treasury might negotiate any part of the loan for six per cent twenty years bonds, at a *rate not less than the equivalent of par, for bonds bearing seven per cent interest per annum half-yearly, payable in twenty years.*

Under these provisions, the Secretary of the Treasury has borrowed, on the 7 3-10 per cent

Treasury Notes, payable in three years....	$100,000,000 00
On twenty years 6 per cent bonds, reduced to the equivalent at par of 7 per cent per annum, half-yearly, say at 89½ ($44,661,-580 97 actually received into the Treasury), for which 6 per cent bonds were issued....	50,000,000 00
Issued and put in circulation as currency (and to be put in circulation within a few days), all the demand Treasury Notes authorized in July, not bearing interest......	50,000,000 00
Borrowed on the Loan bill of July........	$200,000,000 00
Paid out to contractors and others 7 30-100 Treasury Notes, within the last few days, say........	3,516,000 00
Total........	$203,516,000 00

The total amount of the public debt up to the present time, and for which United States Stock and Treasury Notes have been issued, is as follows:

Up to July 1, 1861........	$90,867,828 68
There was paid to creditors, or exchanged for specie at par, at different dates in July and August, six per cent two years' notes to the amount of........	14,019,034 66
There was borrowed, at par, in the same months, upon sixty days' six per cent notes, the sum of........	12,877,750 00
There was borrowed, at par, on the 19th of August, three years' seven and three-tenths per cent bonds, issued for the most part to subscribers to the national loan........	50,000,000 00
There was borrowed on the 1st October upon like securities........	50,000,000 00
There was borrowed, at par, for seven per cent, on the 16th of November, upon twenty years six per cent bonds reduced to the equivalent of sevens, including interest....	50,000,000 00
There have been issued and circulated of Treasury notes, payable on demand......	30,000,000 00
Making an aggregate debt in various forms to Jan. 15, 1862........	$306,761,613 34
I estimate that the amount required up to July 1, 1862, will be........	343,235,337 00
Total debt estimated to July 1, 1862........	$650,000,000 00
I estimate for the fiscal year up to July 1, 1863, if the war continues to that time....	550,000,000 00
Total indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, to July 1, 1863........	$1,200,000,000 00

This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by $300,000,000 to July 1, 1863. This, however, includes all indebtedness against the Government, whether funded or not, and all accounts in process of being audited, and such as are passing through the hands of the accounting officers.

There is now over $100,000,000 of accrued indebtedness, in different forms, that should be paid at an early day.

With this large accrued indebtedness, and with the prospect that (unless this bill is adopted) the Government will put on the market, to the highest bidder, still further issues of bonds, to the amount of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, to pay current expenses to July next, it is not expected that even the present price of United States stocks can be maintained if forced on the market at this time. We have the alternative either to go into the market and sell our bonds for what they will command, or to pass this bill, or find some better mode, if one can be devised, to raise means to carry on the war. The Secretary has the means of defraying the daily expenses required to be disbursed from the Treasury for only a few days longer. He has on hand about one-fifth of the loan made in November last, a small portion of the demand Treasury notes authorized by the act of July—say $10,000,000 not yet issued—and such of the remaining 7 3-10 and 3 65-100 Treasury notes, authorized by that act, as can be used in paying contractors, for supplies, salaries and other Government dues to such persons as are willing to receive them. With the enormous expenditures of the Government, to pay the extraordinary expenses of the war, it requires no extended calculation to show that the Treasury must be supplied from some source, or the Government must stop payment in a very few days.

You cannot borrow of capitalists any more money on twenty years 7 per cent bonds, nor on your 7 3-10 Treasury notes, at the rates fixed by the act of July last. If you offer to the people and put on the market $300,000,000 more, to the highest bidder, in the present aspect of affairs, they would not be taken, except at ruinous rates of discount. That policy would depreciate the bonds already taken by the banks and the people who are most loyal to the Government, and who came forward as your best friends and furnished the means so much needed during the last few months to organize your Army and Navy; and, besides, such depreciation would greatly increase the debt by requiring a much larger amount of bonds to be issued than would be needed if your loans were taken at par. A loan put upon the market in the present depressed state of United States stocks, to be followed by other larger loans, is not regarded as a favorable mode of providing the means for maintaining the Government at the present time. If it had been adopted at first, it might possibly have been the best mode; but it is now too late to essay that plan, and I believe it would be ruinous to adopt it. I fear the twenty years 6 per cent bonds would, under the pressure, fall to 75, 70, 60, and even 50 cents. This would be a ruinous mode of raising the means to carry on the Government.

What, then, is to be done? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, does not recommend the issue of demand Treasury notes, although he points out many advantages that would result to the Government from the issue. He *suggests* two plans: first, the issue of demand Treasury notes; and, second, a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, to be issued by banks and associations, with proper regulations for their redemption by the banks themselves. On the propriety of the issue of Treasury notes by the Government, to be put in circulation as money, the Secretary says:

"The first of these plans was partially adopted at the last session of Congress, in the provision authorizing the Secretary to issue United States notes, payable in coin, to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. That provision may be so extended as to reach the average circulation of the country, while a moderate tax, gradually augmented, on bank notes, will relieve the national from the competition of local circulation. It has been already suggested that the substitution of a national for a State currency upon this plan would be equivalent to a loan to the Government without interest, except on the fund to be kept in coin, and without expense, except the cost of preparation, issue, and redemption, while the people would gain the additional advantage of a uniform currency, and relief from a considerable burden in the form of interest on debt."

These remarks of the Secretary were made before the suspension of specie payments. The situation of the country is now very different from what it was two months ago. The circumstances have changed, and the Secretary and Congress will find it necessary in the present exigency to conform their action to what *can* be done, and not to what they would *like* to do were it otherwise practicable.

The second plan of the Secretary, and the one which he recommends for adoption, namely, a national currency, to be issued by banks, and secured by a pledge of United States stocks, the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have examined with considerable care. A bill has been prepared and printed for the use of the Committee, which may, after some modification, be reported to the House for its action. The Committee have come to the conclusion that, however meritorious this system may be in providing a way for funding the stocks of the United States, and however perfect the system may be made by Congress, it cannot, if adopted, be made available soon enough to meet the immediately-impending necessities of the Government.

This new system of banking would necessarily go into operation slowly. The existing circulation of bank notes in the loyal States is supposed to be about $140,000,000. This new currency, when issued, would come into competition with the existing circulation of the banks already established in the several States; and, in the present embarrassed condition of monetary affairs, several months must necessarily elapse before any considerable amount of United States stocks would be absorbed by banks under this proposed new law. As an ultimate mode of funding some part of the large amount of Government stock, which has already been issued, and which must from time to time be issued, it may be very valuable; and the national currency issued upon it would, no doubt, obtain a wide circulation, and greatly facilitate the payment of taxes and other dues to the Government. But with a navy and an army of 600,000 in the field, requiring, with the other expenses of the Government, an average daily expenditure of more than $1,600,000, this new system of banking will not afford relief to the Treasury in time to enable the Secretary to meet the pressing demands that are made upon him.

The duties received at the different Custom-Houses, and the taxes levied at the extra session, or that may now be levied, will be wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Treasury, in the present emergency, during the next six months.

If you cannot borrow the money on the credit of the United States, except at ruinous rates of discount, and cannot make the new banking system available in time, and cannot realize the amount required from your tariff and tax bills, in what mode can the means be obtained, and the Government be carried on? It is believed that the only way in which it can be done is by issuing Treasury notes payable on demand, and making them a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and by adequate taxation, to be imposed by new bills. This will bring into full exercise all the higher powers of Government under the Constitution. The Constitution confers on Congress the power (Art. 1, sec. 8.)

"To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

"To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin.

"To raise and *support* armies.

"To provide and *maintain* a navy.

"To make all laws which shall be *necessary* and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof."

These are among the high powers of Government, which must now be brought into full, ample play. The table which I have before me, procured from the Census Bureau, shows that the true value of the property—real and personal—within the United States, is *sixteen billions, one hundred and fifty-nine millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars* ($16,159,616,068), and the assessed value to be $12,006,756,585—[See tables "A" and "B."]

The power in the Constitution to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," is general and unlimited. Congress has the power to levy and collect any amount of taxes that may be necessary to preserve its existence, and pay all its *debts*. Government has a claim, a mortgage, in fact, on all this property, to that extent. Will Congress do its duty by passing bills to collect these taxes? This is the vital question. Will Congress have the firmness and the courage to impose the necessary taxation to sustain the credit of the Government? Direct taxation, excises, and internal duties are new features within the United States. They will be heavy burdens on the people, but essential to sustain the circulation of demand Treasury Notes. The tax-gatherer will be an unwelcome visitor to most people, but his face must soon be familiar.

Some members of Congress may hesitate to vote for the tax-bills, fearing that they may not be in favor with their constituency at home. Under these circumstances, will members of Congress meet the question boldly and firmly? Here is the whole property of the country at the will of Congress. You have the power to tax it to an unlimited extent, if necessary to sustain the Government.

This is the *capital*, $16,000,000,000 in amount, on which your Treasury notes and bonds rest. This claim of Government, in the hands of Congress, is direct and specific on the banks throughout the United States, including the gold and silver in their vaults; on commerce; on all kinds of production and business; on railroads, steamboats and their passengers; on gas companies; on manufacturing companies of all kinds; in short, all real and personal estate of every kind is held subject to the payment of the Treasury notes and bonds issued by the Government. Congress is clothed with this mighty power to sustain the nation at this time. Will you hesitate to do your duty? This is what the people—the capitalist, the merchant, and all who confide in your demand notes—want to know. If they take these notes, they want to know positively whether you will enforce the claim of the Government upon the property of the country, to the full extent necessary to redeem the Treasury notes, and to pay punctually the interest on the bonds which they take of you to sustain the Government. Unless you are prepared to satisfy the country on this point, it is vain to issue bonds or notes, and expect them to pass currently among the people. Unless this is done, they will depreciate; and they ought to depreciate; but with ample taxation, cheerfully voted by Congress, they will be the very best security in the country, because the whole property of the country is held for their redemption. Congress has a plain duty to perform; it has ample power. This power should now be enforced. Will Congress perform this duty?

I cannot doubt that it will. The emergency is great, and the exercise of this power is now an imperative necessity, in order to sustain the credit of the United States and justify the Government in issuing so large an amount of Treasury notes, to circulate as money and be made a legal tender in the payment of debts. Congress, as well as the Committee of Ways and Means, is of opinion that we must raise by direct taxes, excises, internal duties, and duties on imports, during the current year, at least $150,000,000. That was shown by the recent resolution passed by the Senate and House. This will pay the current ordinary expenses of Government, and the interest on all the extraordinary war debt, and create a sinking fund for retiring annually a portion of the Treasury notes.

In carrying on the existing war, and putting down the rebellion, it is necessary to bring into exercise all the sovereign power of the Government to sustain itself. The war power must be exercised to its fullest extent. The money power of the Government must be brought into requisition. The power to tax must be availed of. All the energies of the nation must be aroused and brought into action. The power of the Government and the means of the people must all be devoted to this great work. The Government must be preserved, and this Nation of thirty-four States must be perpetuated. The life of the Nation is in peril, and all we have and all we hope for, must be devoted to maintain its existence, until peace and quiet are restored in every part of our common country.

This bill is a *necessary means* of carrying into execution the powers granted in the Constitution, "to raise and *support* armies," and "to provide and *maintain* a navy."

In the present *crisis* of our national affairs, it is necessary that the army should be "supported," and the navy "maintained." This necessity will not be questioned by any loyal member on this floor.

The Constitution provides that "*all the laws necessary and proper* for carrying into execution the foregoing powers" may be passed by Congress.

If the *end* be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all the *means* that are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may be constitutionally employed to carry it into effect.

If a certain means to the exercise of any of the powers expressly given by the Constitution to the Government of the Union be an appropriate measure, not prohibited by the Constitution, the degree of its necessity is a question of *legislative discretion*—not of judicial cognizance.

The Government of the United States is not prohibited by the Constitution from issuing Treasury notes on demand, and making them a *legal tender* in payment of all debts within its jurisdiction. The Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 10) prohibits the *States* from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts; but this does not at all restrict the sovereign power of the United States. Congress has the power to coin money, "regulate the *value* thereof, and of foreign coin." Gold and silver, by long practice—a practice that has continued for centuries among all nations—has become the legal money of the world in all commercial transactions. Its real intrinsic value is not as great as that fixed upon it by Government. All Governments fix the value of gold and silver, and without the Government stamp, gold and silver would be a simple commodity, like other things having intrinsic value. Some Governments fix the value of coin higher, and some lower, just as each for itself chooses to determine. Any other metal or thing that should be stamped, and its value regulated by all the Governments of the world, would pass equally well, in all commercial transactions, as gold and silver, although not intrinsically as valuable. Exchequer bills or Treasury notes, whose value is fixed by Government, and stamped as money, would pass as money in the payment of debts within the jurisdiction of the Government fixing such value.

In regulating the value of "coin," either foreign or domestic, Congress may provide that gold and silver shall be of no greater value in the payment of debts within the United States, than the Treasury notes issued on the credit of this Government, which stamps such coin and fixes its value. These high powers of government have been frequently exercised by Great Britain during her Continental wars, in making the Bank of England notes a legal tender in payment of debts within the United Kingdom; and other Governments of Europe have exercised the same high prerogatives whenever necessary to preserve their existence. But we are not left to this argument alone for constitutional power to issue these demand notes and make them a legal tender in payment of debts, as I will endeavor hereafter to show.

The Attorney-General, in an unofficial opinion, given to me at my solicitation, says:

"The bill, after providing for the issue of Treasury notes, contains this clause, namely: 'And such Treasury notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States.' And you desire my opinion whether this clause is or is not constitutional.

"Certainly, the Constitution contains no direct verbal prohibition, and I think it contains no inferential prohibition that can be fairly drawn from its expressed terms. The first article of the Constitution, section 8, grants to Congress specifically a great mass of powers. Section 9 contains divers limitations upon Congress, upon the United States, and upon individuals; and section 10 contains restrictions upon the several States. This last section is the only one that treats of tender. 'No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.' This applies to a *State* only, and not to the nation; and thus it has been always understood.

"With regard to the next preceding clause in the same section—'No State shall emit bills of credit.' The prohibition to emit bills of credit is quite as strong as the prohibition to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender, yet nobody doubts—Congress does not doubt its power to issue bills of credit. Treasury notes are bills of credit, and I think one is just as much prohibited as the other. Neither is forbidden to Congress."

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to pass "all laws necessary and proper" for carrying into execution all the powers granted to the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

The word necessary, as used, is not limited by the additional word "proper," but enlarged thereby.

"If the word *necessary* were used in the strict, rigorous sense, it would be an extraordinary departure from the usual course of the human mind, as exhibited in solemn instruments, to add another word, the only possible effect of which is to qualify that strict and rigorous meaning, and to present clearly the idea of a choice of means in the course of legislation. If no means are to be resorted to but such as are indispensably necessary, there can be neither sense nor utility in adding the word 'proper,' for the indispensable necessity would shut out from view all consideration of the *propriety* of the means."—[Story's Commentaries, sec. 1253.]

Alexander Hamilton, in discussing these high powers of the Constitution, says:

"The authorities essential to the care of the common defense are these: To raise armies; to build and equip fleets; to prescribe rules for the government of both; to direct their operations; to provide for their support. These powers ought to exist WITHOUT LIMITATION; because it is impossible to foresee or to define the extent and variety of National exigencies, and the correspondent extent and variety of the means necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances which endanger the safety of nations are infinite; and for this reason no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed on the power to which the care of it is committed. * * * * This power ought to be under the direction of the same councils which are appointed to preside over the *common defense.* * * * * It must be admitted, as a necessary consequence, that there can be no limitation of that authority which is to provide for the defense and protection of the community in any matter essential to its efficacy—that is, in any matter essential to the *formation, direction, or support* of the NATIONAL FORCES."

This statement—adds Hamilton—

"Rests upon two axioms, simple as they are universal: the *means* ought to be proportioned to the *end*; the persons from whose *agency* the attainment of the *end* is expected, ought to possess the *means* by which it is to be attained."—[Federalist, No. 23, pp. 95, 96.

Congress may judge of the necessity in the present exigency. It may decide whether it will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue demand Treasury notes, and make them a legal tender in payment of debts, or whether it will put its 6 or 7 per cent bonds on the market, at ruinous rates of discount, and raise the money at any sacrifice the money-lender may require, to meet the pressing demands upon the Treasury. In the one case the Government will be able to pay its debts at fair rates of interest; in the other it must go into the streets *shinning* for the means, like an individual in failing circumstances, and sure of being used up in the end by the avarice of those who may exact unreasonable terms. The Government needs and should have, in her present peril, the aid and protection of all patriotic citizens.

But, Sir, knowing the power of money, and the disposition there is among men to use it for the acquisition of greater gain, I am unwilling that this Government, with all its immense power and resources, should be left in the hands of any class of men, bankers or money-lenders, however respectable and patriotic they may be. The Government is much stronger than any of them. Its capital is much greater. It has control of all the bankers' money, and all the brokers' money, and all the property of the thirty millions of people under its jurisdiction. Why, then, should it go into Wall street, State street, Chestnut street, or any other street, begging for money? Their money is not as secure as Government money. All the gold they possess would not carry on the Government for ninety days. They issue only promises to pay, which, if Congress does its duty, are not half as secure as United States Treasury notes based on adequate taxation upon all the property of the country.

Why then go into the streets at all to borrow money? I am opposed, in our present extremity, to all shifts of this kind. I prefer to assert the power and dignity of the Government, by the issue of its own notes, pledging the faith, the honor, and property of the whole loyal people of the country, to maintain their circulation and provide for their redemption.

On the question of constitutional power we are not left without the recorded opinions of the ablest jurists in the country.—[Kent's Com., 351—2: McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, 4 Wheat. R., 413—20.

Chief Justice Marshall, Daniel Webster, and Judge Kent lay down the doctrine as follows:

"The Government of the United States is one of enumerated powers, and it can exercise only the powers granted to it; but though limited in its powers, it is supreme within its sphere of action. It is the Government of the people of the United States, and emanates from them. Its powers were delegated by all, and it represents all, and acts for all.

"There is nothing in the Constitution which excludes *incidental* or *implied* powers. The Articles of Confederation gave nothing to the United States but what was expressly granted; but the new Constitution dropped the word *expressly*, and left the question, whether a particular power was granted to depend on a fair construction of the whole instrument. No Constitution can contain an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of its powers, and all the means by which they might be carried into execution. It would render it too prolix. Its nature requires that only the great outlines should be marked, and its important objects designated, and all the minor ingredients left to be deduced from the nature of those objects. The sword and the purse, all the external relations, and no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the nation, were intrusted to the General Government; and a Government intrusted with such ample powers, on the due execution of which the happiness and prosperity of the people vitally depended, must also be intrusted with *ample means of their execution*. Unless the words imperiously require it, we ought not to adopt a construction which would impute to the framers of the Constitution, when granting great powers for the public good, the intention of impeding their exercise, by withholding a *choice of means*. The powers given to the Government imply the ordinary means of execution; and the Government, in all sound reason and fair interpretation, must have the choice of the means which it deems the most convenient and appropriate to the execution of the power. The Constitution has not left the right of Congress to employ the necessary means for the execution of its powers to general reasoning. Article 1, section 8, of the Constitution expressly confers on Congress the power 'to make all laws that may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers.'

"Congress may employ such means and pass such laws as it may deem necessary to carry into execution great powers granted by the Constitution; and *necessary* means, in the sense of the Constitution, does not import an absolute physical necessity, so strong that one thing cannot exist without the other. It stands for any means calculated to produce the end. The word necessary admits of all degrees of comparison. A thing may be necessary, or very necessary, or absolutely or indispensably necessary. The word is used in various senses, and in its construction the subject, the context, the intention, are all to be taken into view. The powers of the Government were given for the welfare of the nation. They were intended to endure for ages to come, and to be adapted to the various *crises* in human affairs. To prescribe the specific means by which Government should in all future time execute its power, and to confine the choice of means to such narrow limits as should not leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriate and conducive to the end, would be most unwise and pernicious, because it would be an attempt to provide, by immutable rules, for exigencies which, if foreseen at all, must have been foreseen dimly, and would deprive the Legislature of the capacity to avail itself of experience, or to exercise its reason, and accommodate its legislation to circumstances. If the end be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all means which are appropriate, and plainly adapted to this end, and which are not prohibited by the Constitution, are lawful."

It is plainly within the scope of the Constitution that the Government should maintain itself; that the army should be supported; that the navy should be maintained. The ways and means of doing this are left to Congress to provide. Congress may do this entirely by taxation. It may provide by law to levy and collect taxes enough every year to pay the whole expenses of the war during each current year, and "so pay as we go." It may issue 6 per cent bonds and sell them on the market for what they will bring—even if they will not sell for over 50 cents on the dollar—to raise money to carry on the war. It may issue Treasury notes payable on demand, and make them a legal tender in payment of debts. Either one or all of these modes of paying the expenses of the Government is left to the discretion of Congress. Either mode is Constitutional, and it is left to the *sound discretion* of Congress to decide which mode it will adopt, or whether it will adopt a part of each, as being the best in the present crisis.

My own impression is that it will be best for us to adopt, in part, all of these modes for providing the means:

1. Heavy taxation the current year, over and above the amount received from duties on imports, the sum of $150,000,000.

2. Issue $100,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, in addition to the $50,000,000 authorized in July, making them legal tender in payment of debts, and exchangeable at any time for 6 per cent twenty years bonds. With a further issue of demand notes, if Congress shall hereafter deem it necessary.

3. Provide for the issue of all the twenty years' 6 per cent bonds that may be necessary to fund the demand Treasury Notes, and other fundable Treasury Notes that may be issued, (say $500,000,000 six per cent twenty years' coupon bonds,) and pledge $30,000,000, of the annual taxes, to pay the interest half-yearly thereon, and pledge $25,000,000 more, as a sinking fund to redeem the principal in twenty years.

1. This tax of $150,000,000 would afford an ample basis on which to rest the credit of the Government for this large issue of Treasury Notes and bonds, and would insure the punctual payment of the interest to the capitalists who might hold them.

2. The demand notes put in circulation would meet the present exigencies of the Government, in the discharge of its existing liabilities to the army, navy and contractors, and for supplies, materials, and munitions of war. These notes would find their way into all the channels of trade among the people; and as they accumulated in the hands of capitalists, they would exchange them for the six per cent twenty years' bonds.

These circulating notes in the hands of the people would enable them to pay the taxes imposed, and would facilitate all business operations between farmers, mechanics, commercial business men, and banks, and be equally as good as, and in most cases better than the present irredeemable circulation issued by the banks.

3. The $500,000,000 six per cent twenty years' bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, ready to be issued, would afford an ample opportunity for funding the Treasury notes as fast as capitalists might desire to exchange Treasury notes not bearing interest, for coupon bonds of the United States bearing six per cent interest, and amply secured by a tax upon the people and all their property.

In this way the Government will be able to get along with its immediate and pressing necessities without being obliged to force its bonds on the market at ruinous rates of discount, the people under heavy taxation will be shielded against high rates of interest, and the capitalists will be afforded a fair compensation for the use of their money during the pending struggle of the country for national existence.

A suspension of specie payments is greatly to be deplored, but it is not a fatal step in an exigency like the present. The British Government and the Bank of England remained under suspension from 1797 to 1823, a period of twenty-five years. During this time England successfully resisted the imperial power of the Emperor Napoleon, and preserved her own imperiled existence. As a measure of necessity, she made the Bank of England notes a legal tender. During all this time the people of Great Britain advanced in wealth, population and resources. Gold is not as valuable as the productions of the farmer and mechanic, for it is not as indispensable as are food and raiment. Our army and navy must have what is far more valuable to them than gold and silver. They must have food, clothing, and the material of war. Treasury notes, issued by the Government, on the faith of the whole people, will purchase these indispensable articles, and the war can be prosecuted until we can enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws, and an honorable peace be thereby secured. This being accomplished, I will be among the first to advocate a speedy return to specie payments, and all measures that are calculated to preserve the honor and dignity of the Government in time of peace, and which I regret are not practicable in the prosecution of this war.

I do not despair: on the contrary, I have an abiding faith in the patriotism, firmness, and resources of the people to maintain this Government. I feel that we are in great peril; but when the people and our rulers become sufficiently aroused to fully appreciate the magnitude and probable duration of the rebellion—a rebellion that has grown into most gigantic proportions—then shall we be able to put forth the energy and the means necessary to crush it.

An early and successful advance of our armies is of the utmost importance. We need such an advance to sustain the financial credit of the Government. We need it to rouse the flagging energies of the people; and, above all, we need it to vindicate the courage and invincibility of our brave soldiers, who are so anxious to be led on to victory.

TABLE A.

True value of Real and Personal Estate, according to the Seventh Census, 1850, and the Eighth Census, 1860, respectively.

States.	1850. Real & Personal Estate.	1860. Real & Personal Estate.	Increase.	Inc. p. ct. for 10 yrs.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Jersey†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. of Col.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Mex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$7,135,780,228	$16,159,616,068	$8,925,481,011	126.45

* Only thirteen Counties in California have been returned.
† In New-Jersey, as the real estate only was returned, the above is partly estimated.

TABLE B.

Table showing the Federal Population, and the Assessed Value of Real Estate and Personal Property of the several States of the Union.—Census 1860.

	Federal Population.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Prop'ty.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$12,006,756,585	[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Mexican letters received by way of Havana state that the Allies are greatly dissatisfied with their prospects in Mexico, and complain that Miramon and others have deceived them. They expected aid from a strong party, and they find the population as one man against them. They are convinced that their present forces are entirely inadequate to the task of bringing the Mexicans to terms. The troops at Vera Cruz are suffering greatly from sickness, 500 men out of 8,000 being in the hospitals. Whenever they have ventured beyond the range of their cannon they have been shot down, if few, or driven back, if in force. Discontented, and virtually besieged, they quarrel among themselves. On one occasion a French regiment fought a Spanish regiment until a number were killed and wounded in each. In consequence of this brawl it was determined that the French force should immediately land at Tampico, where, as previous advices inform us, resistance would be made. The English were at the same time to attack Matamoras. Mr. Corwin writes that Doblado, who is the soul of the new Administration, declares that Mexico will make a successful resistance to the invaders, but adds that he has not learned on what territorial line of defense she will make it. The Allies have already, he says, differed among themselves on a number of trifling points, such as the relative positions at Vera Cruz of their national flags, which have been changed three times, and of the order of their signatures to proclamations and other public documents.

Destructive Fire.—On Saturday evening and Sunday morning two large bonded warehouses, in Bridge street, in this city, were burned down, the losses amounting to about half a million of dollars. Ten other buildings were consumed by fire on Sunday morning, in Fulton and Pearl streets, the losses amounting to upward of $200,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 11th and 12th inst., reached Halifax on Saturday night, with three days later news.

The Europa has neither troops nor stores, the Government having discontinued shipments by the Cunarders.

It was reported that notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question warlike preparations at Woolwich have not been relaxed. The steamers Spartan and Ajax continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and Jamaica.

No official notice had yet been given at Portsmouth respecting any discharge of hired mechanics or laborers, but it was understood that the reduction takes place in April.

A Cabinet Council summoned for the 14th had been countermanded, Mr. Seward's dispatch having been considered in a Council held on the 9th.

The London Times understands that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Com. Wilkes's act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the Trent case will rule the case of the schooner Eugenia Smith. As to the general discussion of the law of nations, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissible, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly raised and discussed.

The London Morning Post announces that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but, in doing so, Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only present indemnity, but also no small pledge of future security.

The London Times says rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000, but that paper expects, when all the bills are in, it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

The London Daily News is eulogistic of the course pursued by the Washington Government, and bitterly denounces the policy of *The Times* and *Post*.

The Times has a strong editorial on the reception due to Mason and Slidell, and says they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England. *The Times* sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can, they will entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes. Let Mason and Slidell therefore pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody who may have to listen to them.

The other journals advise a similar course, and allude to Mason's strong advocacy of the Fugitive Slave law to prejudice the public against him.

Great interest had been excited relative to the movements of the Tuscarora and Nashville. At the latest dates they continued at Southampton, watching each other. The Tuscarora remained at her anchorage, about a mile from the dock mouth, with her fires banked up, and ready to slip her anchors and start at a moment's notice. She only required coals, water, and provisions, which were being supplied her. On her arrival, Capt. Craven communicated with the captain of the frigate Dauntless, expressing regret at Prince Albert's death, and asking if he might fire, as a tribute of respect, twenty one minute guns. He was notified that the Queen had requested that no guns be fired in the vicinity of Osborne. The compliment, therefore, although fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

The Nashville continued in dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality toward her, and nothing whatever had been permitted to be done to her but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy. Neither powder, guns, nor munitions of war, had been put on board. During the night of the 9th, three armed men from the Tuscarora were discovered reconnoitering the Nashville, and were ordered off by the Dock Superintendent. Fires were lighted on the Nashville on the 10th, and there was an impression she was about to sail, but she made no movements.

The Morning Herald is surprised that the Government has not given orders to the authorities at Southampton to warn the Tuscarora that she must either quit port at once, or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the departure of the Nashville. We should not, says *The Herald*, have allowed the Nashville to lie in wait within the mouth of the Mersey for American packets and merchantmen; therefore we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the Tuscarora a license we should have refused her enemy. *The Herald* holds out the course of the French authorities at Martinique between the Iroquois and Sumter as an example to follow.

Russell, in his correspondence to *The Times*, predicts that the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January passes without some great victory.

McLaurin, mate of the American ship Gangee, had been committed for trial in London, for murdering one of the crew at sea.

The London Money market, on the 10th, opened firm, but toward the close showed some slight reaction, Consols closing at ⅛ decline, attributed solely to realizations after the advance.

The market on the 11th was dull, but steady.

There had been a considerable advance in saltpeter, under the idea that the export prohibition would soon be removed.

The Paris correspondent of *The Morning Post* asserts that the French official circles felt much satisfaction at the pacific termination of the Trent affair, while the effect on the Bourse was an immediate rise of 1 per cent.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th says a feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England as well as France by the vindictive act of destroying the Port of Charleston.

A Cadiz telegram of the 10th says the American Consul had received orders to protest against the admission of the Sumter into that port. It was said that Spain would protect the prisoners brought by the Sumter.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article congratulating Mr. Seward on the uprightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the Trent incident may become the starting point of negotiations for the recognition by the Powers of common principles upon the question of the neutral flag. It also expects England to give the world solemn guaranties for the future by signing a convention, which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutral Powers, would contribute to the maintenance of peace and mark the progress of civilization.

"PUT IT THROUGH."

"Put it through; not write or telegraph back here; but put it through." [Abraham Lincoln's Instructions for Gen. Lane.

"Put it through!" Right good Abraham, "Put it through."

Just what you ordered Lane is asked of you.
Chosen alone to do a certain task,
Go straight about it. Never turn to ask
What this or that one bids or begs you do.
Unto the work, the work alone, be true.
Be led by none. Men change for gold or power,
Sway in the passions of the transient hour.
Hold fast the helm. Keep the pole star in sight.
Turn not. Fear not. Trust Truth. Trust God—the Right.
Heed your own counsel, in your sacred place,
Not parties, men, or States. Lead on the race.
Your Country calls; the world is calling, too,
Good Abraham, turn not back, but "Put it through."

LIBERTAS.

—We learn that a truly remarkable correspondence, relating, in good part, to affairs of public interest, though, of course, not destitute of those lighter and more charming features which lend such graceful point to the letters of highly cultivated ladies of the world, is regularly carried on between Mrs. James Gordon Bennett of this city and Mrs. Lincoln of the White House. Mrs. Lincoln's letters are spoken of by those who have been favored with an occasional glimpse at their pages, as remarkable for shrewd observation, witty yet good-natured satire, and a most genuine spirit of patriotism. Graceful gifts of flowers and other beautiful trifles frequently accompany these most interesting missives; and for some time past Mrs. Bennett has been weekly honored with a superb bouquet from the Presidential conservatory. We believe that Mr. Henri Wikoff has several times had the honor of being the bearer of these elegant tokens of friendship.

71.2009.085.01

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1861.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The latest news from England is eminently pacific. Disgusted with its failure to make Mason and Slidell the occasion of a war with this country, *The London Times* falls to abusing the rebels without either ceremony or compunction. Forgetful of all it has said in support of the rebel cause and the chivalry of its promoters, the leading journal entirely lays aside its good manners in essaying to describe the meanness of the prize which English diplomacy has so exerted itself to secure. "They "are," quoth *The Times*, speaking of Mason and Slidell, "about the most worthless booty "it would be possible to extract from the "jaws of the American lion; having been long "known as blind and habitual haters and revilers "of England." And again—adding insult to injury—the oracle says: "England would have "done just as much to rescue two negroes." Seriously regarded, these utterances, so entirely at variance with the policy which the same journal had previously pursued, can hardly fail to lower its influence, and convince even the most stolid of Englishmen themselves, of the recklessness, not to say criminality, which marks the conduct of *The Times*, in dealing with international questions. Meanwhile, the less pretentious but more trustworthy English journals express unfeigned satisfaction that our Government have agreed to a pacific settlement. The English Ministry have also given semi-official intimation of their acceptance of Mr. Seward's statement of the conditions under which the seizure of the rebel Commissioners was made—admitting, likewise, the ample nature of the reparation. But they ask for time to consider, before assenting to the broader principles which Mr. Seward—sustained, as it appears he is, by Russia—desired to see established under a revised international code, in order to avoid future complications in regard to the rights of neutrals in time of war.

Not less satisfactory—as tending toward the maintenance of a fair understanding between the two Governments—are the statements by this arrival as to the movements of the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, and the steamer Nashville. The former lies a mile from the dock, at Southampton, with her fires banked up, watching the rebel boat. The Tuscarora had taken in coals, water, and provisions, and was in a condition to perform her duty when the opportunity presented itself. A portion of the Tory Press were clamoring for a withdrawal of the Tuscarora from her present anchorage; but the Government were evidently disinclined to interfere.

The money market, no doubt under the influence of these indications of an assured understanding between England and this country, was unusually buoyant. Consols, reported by the steamship New-York, which sailed only three days before the Europa, at 92¼@92⅜, closed on the 11th at 93¼@93⅜—an improvement of one per cent. In that advance, we have the best indication of the tone of public feeling throughout England—a feeling of returning confidence, and an assurance of peace.

TAXATION.

The Daily News (Newburgh) has a letter from a "Country Editor," deprecating a Stamp Tax on Newspapers and charging THE TRIBUNE with advocating such a tax. He says:

"We country people are unable to see the propriety of selecting any one branch of business as a special subject of taxation. And that is another point on which we would like a little instruction. Government must, of course, have money to put down the rebellion, and every man ought to bear his share of the burden, and will doubtless do so willingly. We country publishers can't for the life of us see why we should pay so much more than our share."

—The assumption that we have advised making newspapers "a special subject of taxa-"tion" is persisted in through a column, with the implication that we thus meditate a special injury to the country press. Nothing could be further from the truth. We propose a tax of $1 per $100 on every product of a manufactory of any kind, payable when that product leaves the premises on which it is produced, whether it be a pig of iron, a tun of coal, an anchor, a steam-engine, a plow, a bale of cloth, a ream of paper, a box of screws, a package of newspapers, or anything else. This tax would yield a net income of not less than Ten Millions of Dollars per annum, of which we should have to pay $4,000 to $5,000, and our paper, ink and type-makers, on account of materials furnished us, two-thirds as much more. A country newspaper establishment would pay from $10 to $50, according to the amount of its business—few so much as $50. We do not believe *one* newspaper would be killed by this tax, while it is very certain that it would fall heaviest on those which, like ours, furnish the largest amount of paper in proportion to the price of their respective journals. It is not particularly agreeable to pay taxes, especially when you are making no money; but we are this day giving away papers to the soldiers in the Union armies which cost us over $5,000 per annum, and we are very willing to pay $5,000 more in the shape of a direct tax in support of the War. We proffer it in the hope that it is *to be* a war, and not a make-believe; but we make no conditions. To all schemes for taxing the manufacture of newspapers exceptionably and inordinately, we are resolutely opposed; but we do not perceive any necessity for discussing that matter. We assume that Congress is not devoid of common sense.

There are no new principles of taxation to be discovered at this day. The whole ground has been explored and exhaustively treated long ago. The only proper subjects of exceptional taxation are luxuries—Liquors, Narcotics, Playing-Cards, &c., &c. One hundred per cent. on these will hurt nobody, for those who have a taste for them will have them while they have means, and their diminished use is not a result to be deprecated and guarded against. If Congress sees fit to put Newspapers in the same category, that will raise a question between the Newspapers and Congress, to be discussed before the People, and decided in future elections. But of this there is no probability.

A tax on Newspapers, as on other kindred Manufactures, which would be borne by their publishers, would not be an unpopular tax: one so heavy that the publishers would be compelled to transfer it to their readers would be. The Ten Millions that we propose to raise from Manufactures of Iron, Cloth, Paper, &c., would never be felt by the great body of consumers. Another Ten Millions or more might easily be raised from Alcoholic Liquors alone, to the actual benefit of the community. So with Tobacco. And as Tea and Coffee are already heavily taxed, it is not likely that Spirits and Tobacco will escape. Thus, with the inevitable taxation on Property, we shall be able to raise a revenue which will render our loans a perfectly safe investment—provided, there is at some time to be fighting that will end the war.

FINANCE AND ITS LAWS.

It was a very stubborn conceit of kings—we are not sure that the most obstinately, owlishly stupid of them are yet cured of it—that they possessed, among other exalted and semi-divine attributes, the power of *making money*. Unconscious that Gold and Silver became a universal measure of value and medium of exchange or payment not at all by reason of the fiat of any monarch nor of all monarchs put together, but because in them the results of many days' labor was found concentrated into a very small bulk of substances which time, heat, cold, moisture, oxygen did not waste nor sensibly injure—which defied pressure and rough handling and could scarcely and but very slowly be worn away by trituration or rubbing against anything whatever—and which combines utility with beauty in such degree as to render them objects of universal and unfailing desire. If all the kings on earth had conspired to assign to Lead or Chalk or Flint the value and the functions of Gold, they would have simply and mischievously demonstrated their own ignorance, impotence and folly. So long as they confined themselves to ascertaining by careful assay the precise relative value of different quantities or parcels of the Precious Metals and dividing them into convenient pieces or counters, each of them having its value plainly inscribed or stamped on its surface, they rendered to Industry and Trade an inestimable service—one that largely contributed to protect Honesty and Thrift against the specious wiles and insidious false pretenses of scheming knavery. But the very first hour in which a ruler saw fit to place on a piece of metal a stamp indicating a quantity or value therein which was not actual but conventional—not that which he believed, but that which he wished others to believe the true one—he was guilty of perverting a high public trust into a means of filling his own coffers—of taking advantage of the confidence naturally reposed in a monarch's integrity and truth to perpetrate a dirty fraud, calculated to unhinge society and destroy popular faith in all integrity whatever. And the smaller the debasement the greater and more insidious the fraud. When fugitive James II., hunted from England by universal acclamation, set to coining brass guineas by thousands in Ireland, he did a bad and foolish thing, as was to be expected from him, but it could hardly be called a knavish one. Whoever took them must have known that all their value, beyond a farthing or so each, was derived from the royal "image and superscription," and must have received them accordingly. He did not for a moment imagine that they would pass for golden guineas on the Rialto or at the Bank of Amsterdam. At best, he must have regarded them as the tokens or bonds of a royal forced loan dictated by an imperious necessity, and likely to be redeemed "when the King shall "come to his own again." But the mediæval monarch who quietly sent to his mint all the good coin he could lay his hands on and recast it into bright new pieces of standard size and weight, but containing some ten or fifteen per cent. of unproclaimed base metal, was so nearly a gigantic swindler, counterfeiter, or whatever kindred designation you may choose to apply to the false coiner, that sovereign power alone could screen him from the prison he so richly deserved.

So with regard to all manner of Paper Issues. The convenience, the utility, the beneficence, of true Paper Money, are too palpable to need elucidation. As coined money effected an enormous saving of time and trouble in estimating values and making payments, so Paper Money effects a still further saving in the same direction. When every trade involved a difficult determination of the weight, fineness and purity of the gold or silver offered in payment for other products, three or four purchases and payments might well consume a laborious day; with all these points settled beforehand under the seal of mutually recognized Authority, ten times so many trades may be made in like time with equal ease. But when, instead of bowing and sweating under a heavy bag of coin, whence the consideration for each purchase must be told out dollar by dollar, the buyer simply hands out billets inscribed with thousands, hundreds and tens of dollars, paying the fractions only in coin, or (better still) gives a check on his banker for the precise amount of each purchase, which check is taken as cash by the seller's banker and quietly passed to his credit, the perfection of economy in time, labor and expense would seem to have been attained, in a Currency worthy of and honorable to Christian Civilization, wherein, although knaves unhappily continue, the immense majority of business operations are conducted on a basis of integrity and undoubted good faith.

But the one indispensable condition of all healthy trade and steadily prosperous industry is a practical uniformity in the medium of exchanges or payments. The quantity of coin, or even of currency, in no country bears any considerable proportion to the aggregate of its exchanges of values, nor is the amount of gold and silver in a country any measure of its wealth, its solvency, or its prosperity. We can conceive of a state of things in which this country should be far more truly solvent and thriving than at present, and even have a far more extensive and active trade, with not half so much specie as it now has. All know that our Banks have readily and steadily paid specie when we had not half so much of it as we have at present. A Bank may be perfectly solvent, and able to maintain specie payments, with less than a dollar in coin for every ten of its liabilities, while another is insolvent and on the road to ruin with a dollar in coin for every three that it owes. And what the healthiness of trade and the good of the country imperatively demands is not so much the abundance or the free circulation of coin as that *the dollar specified in a note, check, or bill, shall mean something definite, tangible, and shielded from sudden and violent fluctuations*—if it be not possible absolutely to guard against all fluctuations whatever.

Are we gravely putting forth truisms—dealing in commonplace—in the A B C of Currency and Finance? Certainly; but when truisms are defied there may exist a necessity for restating them and demanding that they be not disregarded. Were legislators threatening to act on the assumption that twice two are five, we might find it expedient to quote, if not illustrate and defend, the Multiplication Table.

We are not objecting to any of the Financial measures of the House Committee of Ways and Means, except in so far as they undertake to give a forced circulation and arbitrary value to paper. We have not a word to say against the issue of the Treasury Notes and Bonds proposed by that Committee; we *do* protest against making any of those issues a legal tender in payment of debts—at least, of those existing prior to the passage of the law. We do not suppose that Congress can really and permanently give a fictitious value to paper; but it *can* say that a rag worth but eighty or ninety cents on the dollar shall be accepted by creditors as worth its face; and that is an extreme and dangerous exercise of sovereign power. It will surely enable rogues to cheat those whose property has been entrusted to them; we do not believe it will help the Government to any considerable extent. If a cent were by law declared a dollar, we should soon be paying dollars for what now costs so many cents. The laws of the universe must, in the long run, override any enacted by Congress, no matter though the latter be backed by stringent penalties.

But if Congress shall determine to make Treasury Notes a legal tender, then we insist that the *interest* on the loans in which those notes are fundable, and of all our Public Debt, shall be payable expressly in coin. Give us a basis somewhere—an assurance that, though we pay out many fathoms of cable, there is an anchor at the end of it that takes hold of solid ground. This point seems to us vital, and we trust it will not be disregarded.

THE WESTERN ADVANCE.

Should Gens. Thomas and Schoepff advance, as we trust they are already doing, into the Cumberland Valley, upon the three good roads which, it is said, lead from the neighborhood of Somerset into that region, it will be in their power to cut off the rebel army on the Potomac from communication with the South-West. By such a movement they will not only inspirit whatever Union feeling there may be in South-Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, but they will materially aid the plans of Gen. McClellan for an advance in Virginia, should Beauregard be constrained, as he doubtless would, to detach a considerable portion of his force to protect his rear, and secure, if possible, his connection with the Valley of the Mississippi. Should, however, the condition of the roads in the Western and Eastern divisions render such a plan impracticable till Spring opens, its evident feasibility, while it justifies what is now understood to have been the purpose of Gen. Fremont, renders its forced abandonment in the fine weather of Autumn all the more to be regretted.

The plan of Fremont's campaign had in view this same end of relieving the Grand Army on the Potomac by a movement which should withdraw a portion of the rebel forces to the defense of their own more inland territory. Then, as now, the aim of the rebels was to confine the war to the border, and to concentrate, as much as possible, the Union forces by a threatened attack upon the Capital. That they have succeeded in this, and have gained thereby a great advantage, is not to be denied; nor is it any less evident that any diversion which should have compelled them to change their aggressive tactics for defensive, and have transferred the seat of war to the interior of the Southern States, would have been to their great loss and our great gain, and would probably have set us far forward toward the complete suppression of the rebellion.

When Fremont took command in Missouri, his first task was precisely that which awaited McClellan on the Potomac after the battle of Bull Run. Each had to create an army, partly, in one case, because a disastrous defeat had already been suffered, but, in both cases because the three months' men were disbanding. Fremont's next work, before he could take the State for operations southward, was to root Secession out of Missouri. To do this his plans were laid so as to sweep Price and all the guerrilla bands that infested the different sections of the State, out of it with one sweep. These he was diverted from carrying out as he first intended by the clamor that compelled him to start prematurely in pursuit of Price. But his energy, as we showed a few days since, even then overcame all obstacles, and in the triangle made by Springfield, Cassville and Forsyth, he had the rebel general and his army where in a week's time, had it been allowed him, he would have done an end of them. Then it would have been safe to leave Missouri behind him, and holding Forsyth, on the White River, navigable by steamboats to the Mississippi, and connected with it also by rail, he could have moved into Arkansas, have aroused and protected a loyal feeling of the people of that State, and the Indians west of them, and have made there the base of his operations. Memphis is his next object; at a fixed point a gun-boat expedition from Cairo was to have met the land force, and Memphis would, without doubt, have fallen into his hands. But even if he had missed in this—though there is no reason for supposing that possible—the fact that Missouri was cleared of rebels; that Arkansas, which had no organized force of any consequence, and which has never been hearty in the disunion cause, was held by the victorious army of Fremont; that Memphis was even threatened; that Union gunboats held the Mississippi, from Memphis northward; and that Union troops might make their way into Tennessee, and get in the rear of the rebel army upon the Potomac, would have compelled a change of rebel tactics from offensive to defensive operations. Beauregard, from threatening McClellan in Eastern Virginia, would have turned to defend his rear. Bold as the plan of such a campaign seems, its very boldness would have been an important element of its success, and even much more than now it could rely upon the coöperation of the loyal men of that region, many of whom, it must now be acknowledged, are either disheartened or subdued. But let us hope the same results are to be soon brought about in another way, and the battle of Somerset is but the beginning of a movement which will have the happy consequences which we were led to expect from the military capacity displayed by Fremont some months ago.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The nearest historical parallel in modern times to the present position of the United States is that of France during the great Revolution, and it may, perhaps, throw some useful light on our own relative national condition and on our prospect of success or failure, to call up the record of what France endured and Frenchmen achieved seventy years ago.

The most terrible crisis of the Revolution was in 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI. The Government of the Republic was embarrassed with all manner of domestic difficulties, from factions, conspiracies, rebellions, and finances disordered to the last degree of confusion and discredit. In the midst of these internal troubles war was declared against France not by England alone, though England with her immense navy and unbounded resources would have been a sufficiently formidable antagonist, but by Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Naples, the Pope, and several of the smaller German principalities—in all thirty States, great and small, the greatest being the chief powers of Europe and the world.

These powers took the field with great armies. On the frontier between Holland and the Upper Rhine 260,000 soldiers were marching toward Paris. Fifty-six thousand Prussians, twenty-five thousand Hessians, Saxons and Bavarians, threatened the Rhine from Basle to Mayence and Coblentz. From this point to the Meuse thirty thousand men occupied Luxembourg. Sixty thousand Austrians and ten thousand Prussians were marching toward the Meuse, while forty thousand English, Hanoverians, and Dutch were advancing through Holland toward the French frontier. At the same time a Spanish army was on the southern frontiers, and the Sardinians threatened the south-east. In France itself whole provinces and large cities, such as Lyons, Toulon, and Orleans were in arms against the Republic, the revolt in La Vendée being most formidable and for a time successful, its leaders having nearly a hundred thousand armed followers, and from their possession of the sea coasts having free communication with the English, from whom they received supplies and assistance.

To meet these various enemies the French Convention at first called out 500,000 men. It was determined to keep the defensive on the east and south; to remain in observation along the Pyrenees and the coast, and to act on the offensive only in the north, where, as Gen. Dumouriez said, "there can be no defense but "by battles." To execute this plan, 150,000 men were to occupy Belgium, and to cover the frontier from Dunkirk to the Meuse; 50,000 were to hold the region between the Meuse and the Sarre; 150,000 to extend themselves along the Rhine and the Vosges, from Mayence to Besançon and Gex. Lastly, a reserve was prepared at Chalons with the requisite material, ready to proceed to any quarter where it might be wanted. Savoy and Nice were to be guarded by two armies of 7,000 men each; the Pyrenees by one of 40,000; and the Atlantic coasts were to be watched by an army of 46,000.

Even these forces did not prove sufficient, and a few months later, August 23, a decree was issued to this effect: "From this moment "till that when the enemy shall be driven "from the territory of the Republic, all the "French shall be in permanent requisition for "the service of the armies. The young men "shall go forth to fight; the married men "shall make the arms and transport the sup-"plies; the women shall make tents and "clothes, and attend on the hospitals; the "children shall make lint out of rags; and the "old men shall cause themselves to be carried "to the public places to excite the courage of the "warriors, and to preach hatred of kings and "love of the Republic." All the young unmarried men, or widowers without children, from the age of 18 to 25, were to compose the first levy. They were to assemble immediately in the chief towns of the districts, to put themselves under drill and to be ready to start for the scene of war at a moment's notice. The men between 25 and 30 were notified to get ready, and, meanwhile, were required to suppress the revolt of the Vendeans and other insurgents, and to keep the peace of the interior. The men between 30 and 60 were held in reserve for the more gradual arming of the population. In certain parts, such as the Departments adjoining La Vendée, Lyons, Toulon, and the Rhine, the whole population able to bear arms was at once called out.

The means employed to arm, equip, and subsist these levies were adapted to the circumstances. All the horses and beasts of burden which were not necessary either for agriculture or manufactures were placed at the disposal of the army commissaries. In the Departments where manufactures of arms could be established, the public buildings and the public places were given up to workshops. At Paris forges were erected in the gardens of the Luxemburg, and machines for boring cannon on the banks of the Seine. All the journeymen gunsmiths were put into requisition, as were also the watch and clock-makers, who were capable of executing certain parts in the manufacture of arms. The result was that very soon the workshops of Paris began to turn out muskets at the rate of a thousand a day. As there was a want of saltpeter, orders were issued to examine all the cellars, and those in which the earth was found to contain saltpeter were dug up, and the mold lixiviated to extract the niter.

The first levies produced in a month 600,000 men; but these were not soldiers, and for four or five months the armies of the Republic suffered a continued series of disasters from panics and want of skill in both troops and commanders. But the tide at length turned, and the Republic not only expelled the invaders, but carried its victorious standard into the adjacent countries. During all this period great embarrassment was caused by the position of Belgium, which, like our Border States, halted midway between the principles of the Republic and those of its adversaries. "The Belgians," says Thiers, "desired a revolution, but not a "complete and radical one, like the revolution "of France." Dumouriez, who had occupied Belgium with a French army, was himself, like some of our own generals, a lukewarm republican, and favored the "Border-State" policy of the Belgians. He was strongly rebuked by the Convention, which saw that it was no time for temporizing, and knew the folly of half measures. The sense of the revolutionary leaders was expressed by the famous speech of Cambon, who, alluding to this "Bor-"der-State" policy, said: "We must declare "ourselves a revolutionary power in the coun-"tries which we enter. It is useless to at-"tempt to conceal our position. The despots "know what we mean. Since it is known, "let us boldly proclaim it, and let, moreover, "the justice of it be avowed. Wherever our "generals enter, let them proclaim the sov-"ereignty of the people, the abolition of feu-"dalism, of tithes, of all abuses; let all the "old authorities be dissolved; let new local "administrations be provisionally formed, under "the direction of our generals; let the prop-"erty of our enemies—that is to say, of the "nobles, the priests, &c., be immediately se-"questrated and placed under the safeguard "of the French nation, in order that it may "serve as a pledge for the expenses of the "war. No half measures! Every State that "will not go the length which we here pro-"pose, shall be our enemy, and shall deserve "to be treated as such. Peace and fraternity "to all the friends of liberty! war to all the "partisans of despotism! war to the mansions, "peace to the cottages!"

The policy thus announced was promptly adopted and vigorously carried out by the French Republic by means of Commissioners sent into the conquered provinces of Belgium. Its result, in spite of many abuses, was a thorough and salutary reconstruction of the political and social state of that country and its peaceful union with France for more than twenty years, until torn away by force in 1814. Only a similar policy can reconstruct the American Union, and effect a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present contest. Like the French leaders of 1793, we must offer peace and protection to the oppressed, and war to the oppressors, for the oppressors are the enemies of the Union, and the oppressed its only friends in the South.

When France rose in arms to meet the forces of thirty States, including more than half of Europe, her entire population was only twenty-five millions, and of these at least one-fifth were traitors in open revolt against the Republic. Though blockaded on every side by fleets and armies, she was able to arm and equip from her own resources, thirteen armies, amounting in the aggregate to at least a million of men. In this tremendous conflict she was successful not merely in defense, but in turning back the tide of war on her enemies, most of whom saw their capitals occupied by her triumphant armies. The kingdoms which made war on her contained at that period not less than a hundred millions of people. Our difficulties, our adversaries compared with her's are paltry and insignificant—our resources in men, money and supplies as great or greater than hers. The following table will show at a glance the respective forces in white population of the loyal and the rebel States by the census of 1860:

Loyal.		*Loyal.*	
Maine	628,000	Kansas	107,000
New-Hampshire	326,000	California	380,000
Vermont	315,000	Oregon	52,000
Massachusetts	1,231,000		
Rhode Island	174,000	Total	21,555,000
Connecticut	460,000		
New-York	3,887,000	*Rebel.*	
New-Jersey	672,000	Virginia	1,105,000
Pennsylvania	2,906,000	North Carolina	631,000
Delaware	110,000	South Carolina	291,000
Maryland	599,000	Georgia	605,000
Ohio	2,339,000	Florida	78,000
Indiana	1,350,000	Alabama	529,000
Illinois	1,711,000	Mississippi	354,000
Michigan	749,000	Louisiana	356,000
Wisconsin	775,000	Texas	420,000
Minnesota	162,000	Arkansas	324,000
Iowa	674,000	Tennessee	834,000
Missouri	1,058,000		
Kentucky	930,000	Total	5,577,000

There is often much talk among us of the number of the rebels, and of the impossibility of conquering ten or twelve millions of men, as if history were not full of conquests of nations numbering much more than ten or twelve millions. But this authentic table shows that the rebels have not ten or twelve millions, but have in all their States only 5,577,000 whites—men, women, and children—of whom at least half a million in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee are loyal to the Union. To balance the account fairly, an equal number should doubtless be deducted for active Secessionists in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. The proportion, then of loyal to rebel numbers is twenty-one millions to five millions, the twenty-one millions beside being masters of the sea, and immensely superior to the rebels in pecuniary and other resources. To such a contest, calculating only human forces, there can be but one issue. The strongest party will prevail. If it does not, its failure will be owing only to its own want of skill or want of resolution.

We have not taken into account the slaves in our computation of the forces of the sections. In the loyal States, the slaves number 430,000; in the rebel States, 3,520,000. Of the last, about 700,000 are men capable of bearing arms, who would gladly exchange the dismal life of toil on the plantation for the free life of the camp. It rests with ourselves to say whether this prodigious force shall be used for the Union, or kept employed, as it now is, against the Union. French statesmen of 1793 would not have taken long to settle that question!

THE SLAVERY ISSUE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

It is evident that men could not rise as gravely talk by the hour as Mr. Dixon did in the House on Wednesday if they did not either themselves grossly misapprehend the position of those whom they oppose and stigmatize as desirous of perverting the War for the Union into a War against Slavery, or else imagine that position so generally misunderstood that they might safely assume as true that which certainly is false. In either case, we propose to give "line upon line" until the wholesale ter shall be so clearly and generally comprehended that honest misapprehension shall be impossible, and dishonest misrepresentation ineffective and unprofitable. Be it known then, that

I. The great mass of those Republicans who are stigmatized as Radical are unconditional Unionists. They do not stand by the Union and its defenders merely so long as the policy of the Government conforms to their distinctive ideas; they are for the Union at all hazards, under whatever lead, and from the beginning to the end.

II. They have never desired, and do not now wish, that the preservation of the Union shall be postponed or subordinated to any other issue whatever. On the contrary, they insist that the Government shall honestly and earnestly ask—"What course will most surely and "speedily crush out the rebellion?" and, having determined, inflexibly pursue that course. National life or death is the stake, and they are for life at all hazards and as the primary consideration.

III. They hold that the root, impulse, mainspring, animus of this rebellion, is Slavery—nothing but Slavery. They point to the facts that it originated with the South Carolina oligarchy, which for over thirty years have been secretly plotting and fomenting Disunion, having begun when there was no Slavery issue to quarrel about. They hold that the rebellion has nowhere any serious strength, any substantial foothold, but where Slavery is dominant and despotic. They point to Western Virginia, East Tennessee, Northern Kentucky, and Western Maryland—each a considerable section of a slaveholding State, but all for the Union mainly because they have few slaves and are not bound up in the support of Slavery. They urge that Slavery has made a causeless and wicked war on the Union, which it is bent on destroying, and they insist that the Nation, thus treacherously assailed, shall defend its life at whatever peril or cost to the assailant.

IV. They believe that Slavery, which has thus far been the strength and support of the rebellion, may be rendered its weakness and peril by the simple and obvious expedient of *proclaiming freedom to the slaves of rebels*. This done, those slaves would have the strongest inducement to desert their rebel masters and make their way to the Union lines, bringing valuable information and distracting and weakening the public enemy by keeping him constantly on the watch, along a frontier of unprecedented extent, against the escape of his slaves. Instead of quietly growing the food and performing nearly all the manual labor of the rebellion, building its forts, digging its trenches and mounting its guns, the slaves would thereafter cost the rebels all they were worth to them, and could not be trusted on or near their outposts for fear of their flight to our lines.

V. They hold that the rebel slaveholders could not hate us worse than they now do, while the very few truly loyal devotees of Slavery must realize that the Nation's existence is of paramount importance to that of Human Bondage. As to that class of Border-State slaveholders who yield a nominal and passive support to the Union cause in the hope of thereby saving Slavery from the doom which the great mass of its adherents have defied and deserved, they are entitled neither by their numbers nor their patriotism to a controlling voice in this crisis. The nation must be saved even though their lukewarm adhesion to its cause should be forfeited and withdrawn.

VI. They utterly repel the suggestion that the support of Slavery in this juncture is a Constitutional duty, or that the retaining of Unionists in bondage to rebels and traitors is required by any article, clause, paragraph, sentence or phrase of the Constitution. All that is said on this subject by their opponents is in their view compounded of unwarranted assumption and gratuitous insult. On the other hand, they hold that to let the Union go down through mistaken deference to Slavery would be treason to the Constitution and to the cause of Humanity.

VII. They insist that the constant Pro-Slavery assumption that the National forces would be demoralized and alienated by a proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels is an unauthorized and libelous impeachment of the loyalty of those who have enlisted to fight for the Union. If there be in fact a few West Point Officers whose loyalty is conditional on the subordination of the Nation's existence to that of Slavery, they hold that the sooner such officers hand in their threatened resignations the better for the Country and its righteous cause.

—Such are, in brief, the positions of those who hold that there exists an imperious military necessity for detaching Four Millions of mainly athletic Slaves from the support of the rebellion by a simple offer of their freedom in case they succeed in reaching the outposts of the Union armies now encircling and pressing upon the seat of this atrocious rebellion. All questions of the political *status* of the freed bondmen, their colonization or retention, &c., &c., seem to belong to a calmer time than one in which every succeeding day is big with the fate of a continent. We are utterly opposed to the Government an-

THE BAT

A Full a

THE BAYONE

THE DAY

VARIOUS

fact, day to submit the freedmen any further than it may need and hire their services, and so ending them in any way. Give them liberty, and let them know that they must themselveth look out for themselves, with no other aid than such as voluntary charity may see fit to extend to them. But let the slaves and the oppressed world know that we are not fighting to uphold Slavery—that the restoration of liberty enslaved and the rights of everybody everywhere be secured to the cause of the Union.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

HOW TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

A SPEECH BY THADDEUS STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

Mr. Chairman: I shall avail myself of the enterprise, which is characteristic of the Whole, to speak to other purposes than that before the Committee. On the first day of the session, I introduced a bill containing two propositions. The first was to put a speedy end and end to this rebellion, through the instrumentality of emancipation; the second, to make full compensation for the loss which will suffer by that mode of warfare. That bill, with all others of a kindred kind, was referred by this House, on motion of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Kellogg), I presume to consider them. Since no national solution, as the Free-Slavery gentlemen from New-York (Mr. Brodhead and other Free-Slavery gentlemen) suppose. But we are in the midst of a crisis, which, in my opinion, requires more than mere words, before and after. Nothing short of a great, bold, and decisive measure, will save the country. Nothing but a decisive blow will save us from the fate which we have earned. I shall not waste time in saying what I think ought to be done. I shall only say what I think ought to be done. I shall only say what I think ought to be done. I shall only say

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

The TRIBUNE ALMANAC for **1862** will be ready to-day. Among its contents will be found:

The Population of each State and Territory by *Counties* according to the Census of 1850 and that of 1860 respectively, showing also the number of Slaves in each County and State. This information is not yet accessible in any other form. Appended to it is the population of each State by each census from 1800 inclusive, with the percentage of increase in each successive decade. Also, the population, by the Census of 1850 and that of 1860 respectively, of each considerable City in the Union, from New-York with 805,651 inhabitants, down to Evansville, Ind., with but 11,486.

A Diary of the Rise and Progress of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, with each notable occurrence of the War for the Union thence resulting, and the Proclamations of President Lincoln relative thereto, fills eight closely printed pages of the Almanac.

A Synopsis of the Acts of the XXXVIth Congress at its closing Session, including the Morrill Tariff; also of the Acts of the present Congress at its first (extra) Session, including the Tariff then passed; with a register of the Executive Government of the United States, and of the present Congress; likewise of the "Confederate" Executive and Congress, together fill twenty-three close pages.

The usual Election Returns by States and Counties—the votes of 1861 contrasted, so far as may be, with those for 1860—with the best obtainable accounts of Elections in the rebel States—list of Governors, loyal and disloyal. Vote for President by States in '52, '56 and '60 respectively—and the usual Almanac matter, complete.

This favorite Annual, the preparation of which, including the procurement of matter from original sources, has cost us not less than $1,000, will be sold or mailed as usual for cash only at 13 cents per copy, 12 copies for $1; 100 copies for $8—postage paid by us. When ordered to go by Express, or taken directly from our office by the buyer, 100 copies will be sold for $7. Cash orders are respectfully solicited, and will be filled in due course as received. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Those of our subscribers who send money by express will please prepay the express-charges.

We will thank our subscribers not to send us drafts or certificates of deposit on private bankers doing business out of the City of New-York.

The DEMAND NOTES *of the United States, whether payable in this city or elsewhere, will be gladly received at this office in payment for Subscriptions or Advertising. Our distant friends are urged to remit them to us in preference to any Bank Notes but those of our own and the New-England States.*

Persons who are entitled to Premiums for forming Clubs for THE TRIBUNE will, in making selections, please confine themselves to the list of articles advertised by us *as Premiums*, as we cannot send anything else instead.

Subscribers will bear in mind that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is always discontinued at the end of each advance payment. Subscribers will do well to renew their subscriptions in time not to lose a single number.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Our friends who are not satisfied with one paper a week will do well to try THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price, $3. At Post-Offices where we have clubs for our WEEKLY edition, we will send two or more copies SEMI-WEEKLY, *to one address*, for $2 each, or any number, to NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS, for $2 25 each.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving THE TRIBUNE in a Blue Wrapper will please understand that their subscription expires with that number.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The speech of Mr. Stevens in the House of Representatives, which we reproduce at length on another page, places the Pennsylvania delegate high in the ranks of those uncompromising Unionists who regard the existence of a system of enforced servitude and the permanence of the Constitution as terms absolutely and forever irreconcilable. He plants himself on the ground that this is no accidental rebellion; that it has grown naturally out of the attempt to sustain principles which are radically antagonistic under a common system of Government; that the Constitution, being a permanent condemnation of Slavery, both cannot live together. He sees—as every one sees—that the conflict between the contending principles is no longer speculative and silent. It is tangible, real and present to the eyes even of those who would have hid it longer if they could. It is before us in this bloody civil strife, the end of which no man can assure himself that he sees. It is present in households where the manliest and the best of a short twelve months ago are missing, to return not once again. It makes its presence known in church and chapel, in counting-house and at convivial feast, and, far beyond all, in multitudes of hearts saddened almost beyond the utterance of grief.

Leaving the pith of Mr. Stevens's reasoning to commend itself to our readers, we may point to the just and moderate application which he makes of his principles. Mr. Stevens is an Emancipationist rather than an Abolitionist—if the terms may properly be regarded as distinct. He desires the prompt extinction of the slave system by supplementing the confiscation of rebel property by an act providing for compensation to the loyal owners of slaves, and we have faith in the correctness of the opinion he expresses that such slave owners generally would readily assent to a fair system of commutation.

The report of Adjutant-General Harding to Gov. Gamble of Missouri, places that State in an honorable position as to the number of men she has supplied for the war. On the 22d of April, in answer to the President's Proclamation, the Arsenal at St. Louis was thrown open for the reception of troops, and two thousand men enrolled themselves that day, and in the course of a fortnight four thousand five hundred men had been raised, and a fifth regiment in part, toward the quota of regiments which the State was to furnish. Early in May permission was obtained to enrol a "Reserve Corps" in addition to the volunteers, and by the 1st of June the whole force of the State under the command of Gen. Lyon was 10,730 men. The whole of this force was raised in St. Louis, and "at least," says Col. Harding, four-fifths of it were Germans. To this was added a further number of about two thousand of Home Guards, who were placed in charge of the lines of communication. All these were three months' men. The six months' men number about six thousand, and the volunteers for the war are about thirty-four thousand.

THE KENTUCKY LESSON.

We publish this morning the letter of our correspondent describing the battle at Somerset, Ky., which completes our accounts of that brilliant and most decisive combat. We believe all the details have now been spread before our readers. We have published every rebel as well as Unionist account, telegraphic or otherwise, that has reached us, not asking whether it favored or opposed our own view of the matter, but anxious to throw all possible light on the subject. Those who have read all these accounts will bear witness to the legitimacy of the following deductions:

I. There is no need of rushing our raw volunteers against strong rebel intrenchments and masked batteries, as was done at Great Bethel and Manassas. We do not say that it is never advisable or proper to do so; but this affair proves that it can rarely be necessary. Crittenden and Zollicoffer had, on the north bank of the Cumberland, a strongly intrenched camp, defending the passes into East Tennessee. They had there about 10,000 men, with cannon, horses, wagons, small arms in excess of their needs, provisions, munitions, &c., with a steamboat and several barges preserving their communications with the south bank of the river, where no Unionist dare proclaim himself. If any position could be trusted to baffle any but a direct assault, this ought to do it. But, the moment Gen. Thomas began his movements intended to turn it, the rebels were constrained to advance and fight or abandon their stronghold and fall back. Had they been content to keep within their fortified lines, they would have been cut off from their resources and compelled to surrender.

II. The rebels, though they are eternally vaunting their superiority, man for man, to the Unionists, are very careful not to act upon that assumption. In this case they had been assured that Gen. Thomas had so weakened himself by the detachment of Gen. Schoepff, and other subordinates, that he had only two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery left at his camp, and they hastened by a night-march to surprise and cut him up while thus vastly inferior in force. But it happened that Union regiments were marching that night as well as rebels, so that, when Zollicoffer, at daylight on Sunday morning, the 19th, drove in the pickets of the 10th Indiana, which held the right of our position, there were more Unionists within reach than he had bargained for.

III. The fight was made on open ground, partly wooded, indeed, but nowise covered by field-works. There was no ditch, no intrenchment, not even a rifle-pit, to cover our raw troops, not one-fourth of whom had ever before been under fire. Of course, the 10th Indiana, having gathered up its pickets, gave some ground, recoiling on the three or four regiments in its rear. But there was no further retreat on the part of our men, and the rebels were sent to the right about by fair infantry fighting, muzzle to muzzle, a part of it at such close quarters that the men's faces on either side were blackened by the discharges of hostile guns. Finally, a bayonet charge at the critical point put the rebels in motion southward, and they were so eagerly chased to their camp, nine miles off, that they threw away lots of knapsacks, blankets, and some muskets, leaving two cannon stuck in the mud by the way.

IV. Had Gen. Schoepff been able to coöperate, either by attacking the rebels' camp or burning their steamboat and barges, or getting across the river into their rear, or even getting between them and their camp, during the battle, their whole force would have been destroyed. Horribly miry roads, and streams swollen so as to be impassable, unluckily prevented this.

V. The rebels count their own force engaged in this fight 6,000, which is surely no exaggeration. The fighting on our side was done by four infantry regiments and one battery of artillery, the aggregate of which certainly did not have exceeded 4,000 men. Admit that we had two or three more regiments within reach, and it is still clear that there was no disparity of numbers—at least, no preponderance on our side.

VI. The rebel accounts make their losses greater than we do, doubtless because our men count only those whom they buried as dead and those whom they captured as prisoners, when in fact they lost many more who were carried off or concealed in the earlier part of the contest. They say they spiked their cannon which they left in their camp; but we know they did not. They did not venture even to burn their tents and munitions, as that would have given notice to our troops that they were deserting their stronghold under cover of the night. Probably most of them took their small arms, knapsacks and blankets—nothing else. Had our weary troops, bivouacked on the wet ground before them, known or suspected that they were skulking off, they would not have got away with even these.

VII. They probably ferried over the river all but about 500 of the men they could have mustered twenty-four hours earlier; but an army so beaten and stripped of its material, with its best known and most trusted leader killed, and half its colonels wounded, all its cannon, wagons, horses, mules, &c., captured and its remains a hunted, flying mob, is practically annihilated. It is not probable that half the 10,000 men previously commanded by Crittenden and Zollicoffer will ever answer to a rebel roll-call again.

—Such are the fruits of one day's earnest fighting by 6,000 Unionists against at least an equal number of as good soldiers as own the sway of Jeff. Davis. Can it be rationally doubted that there are more such in store for us?

Complaints are abundant because Congress does not at once pass a tax law. But isn't it wise to spend a little time in perfecting the law rather than to hurry a crude and unsatisfactory measure through the two Houses? It is no easy thing to adjust all the details of a bill to raise taxes a hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of dollars annually; and though there can be no question that the people will pay the taxes cheerfully, the burdens should, if possible, be so equally imposed as to afford no ground of complaint to any section or interest. But let the law be brought forward and enacted with all practicable rapidity. The credit of the country and the efficient working of the Government are suffering terribly for want of it.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL DEBT UPON NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The Hollanders, about the year 1650, after affording the most conspicuous instances of heroism in battling the tyranny of Spain and the Inquisition, first set up the system of perpetual Public Debt. The hostility of the aristocracy and the apathy of the people, on the accession of the Dutch Stadtholder, William, to the English throne, coupled with his desire to participate in the quarrels then going on on the Continent, led to the naturalization in England, forty years later, of the system which had already taken root in nearly every country in Europe whose credit was worth pawning.

Before the close of William's reign the public expenditure was doubled; a "Public Debt" of more than $80,000,000 was incurred; and the British Government and people were fairly committed to a system so monstrous in its effects, so marvelous in its influence upon their fortunes, as almost to stagger belief.

What has been the effect upon the people of England of the monstrous and unprecedented load of debt and taxation which they have been made to bear? This is an inquiry full of interest to us at a time when we are rushing in a single year from an expenditure of $70,000,000 per annum to one of $700,000,000—an amount exceeding by more than $100,000,000 the expenditure of England in the maddest year of her mad crusade against France, when, in addition to supporting her own army and navy, she was subsidizing nearly every power on the continent of Europe. Let us contemplate some of the fruits of a great public debt, and see whether we are prepared—in order that the conspirators who have torn in shreds the national compact, and are fighting desperately to destroy the national life, may continue to enjoy, unimpaired, the right to hold in bondage four million Union men—to condemn to a Slavery, more hopeless than that in which the black race is held, our own posterity. You that are for "the rights "of white men" consider whether you are prepared to cast away your own franchises, and the franchises of your children; to sink in the waters of the Potomac, and to waste on the rebel frontiers the most precious heritage ever held by a generation, rather than strike an earnest, manly blow at the foul system which has put all in peril. Weigh well the wisdom of a policy which will revolutionize, if it do not ruin us.

A little more than two years ago John Brown, with only seventeen men, made the whole South quake with consternation. To-day 700,000 men hang upon the frontiers of that same South, eating away the substance of the nation, and hurrying us headlong into a repetition, in the New World, of the injustice under which Europe groans—the injustice of mortgaging, not merely the industry of our own generation, but the industry of countless generations who are to come after us.

The commencement of the period of Public Debt in England found the people in a comparatively happy condition; a numerous class of small landed proprietors; an independent yeomanry; an industrious and well paid manufacturing population diffused through several districts. The agricultural laborers lived, for the most part, in their own cottages, on the borders of the common lands belonging to every township. Every man able and willing to work had good, substantial fare, and strong, home-made clothing. The poor-rates were small in amount, though distributed with liberality. Bankruptcies seldom occurred, for the gains of labor and of trade were sure and constant. As the debt increased in magnitude the small landed proprietors disappeared, as well as the cottages and gardens on the borders of the common lands; the very name of "yeoman" was lost; the laboring population, agricultural and manufacturing, was crushed into pauperism and crime, and the traders were continually driven into bankruptcy. Out of this wide-spread ruin and desolation grew up a class of speculators in funds, loan-mongers, contractors and commissaries, who drew into great heaps the wealth of which the people were despoiled by the customs officers and tax-gatherers. The number of bankrupts increased fivefold, while population doubled; the cost of living—the barest subsistence—increased twofold, but wages were enhanced only one-half; and, while wages thus lagged behind prices, taxes increased in fearful ratio. A constant and corresponding increase in the poor-rates testified to the ruinous nature of the revolution going on, and afforded an exact measure of the descending career of the people, indicating faithfully the successive levels of degradation to which they were forced.

Here, in a few periods, are the outlines of the history of a people loaded with a great Public Debt. Let those who speak flippantly of fastening this national malady upon the people of this country explore the heartrending details of this epitomized account of a nation's woes.

The phenomena here exhibited are the inevitable concomitants of a great Public Debt. The tax placed upon the commodities which enter into general consumption is sure to come mainly from the people of small or moderate means, and is so much dead weight placed upon Labor, only increasing the gains of those who have money to lend. The system, in its perfection, is the denial to the working people of adequate wages and proper food, and yet requiring them to supply the revenues of the state.

The most fallacious of all the arguments put forward in its favor is that it strengthens the Government by directly interesting the people in its continuance. A strong moneyed interest is undoubtedly thereby committed to its maintenance; but in times of peril and disaster it is in the masses of the people that a government finds its main support or encounters its most dangerous enemy. The great funded debt of England is held by but an inconsiderable portion of her population. One-third of the whole amount is held by about 150 loan-mongers, many of them foreigners; fully one-half is held by about 2,000 persons; while considerably less than 300,000 hold the entire Debt. So far from being an element of strength, the Public Debt of England is her one vulnerable point. Before the exigencies of public credit, England, haughty and defiant as she now seems, has more than once quailed, and borne patiently, as every student of her history knows, invasions of her traditional policy which, under other circumstances, she would have resented with war.

Let the events of the last six months rebuke those who speak with complacency of the fastening upon our people of that great national calamity—a public debt. There is no support for a Government so sure as that which is found in millions of intelligent, prosperous, and happy freemen, each one of whom is bound to it by the consciousness of rights held sacred, and of unequalled opportunities for progress.

Whether this bond between government and people is to continue, the events of a few weeks will determine. If we have the courage and honesty to avail ourselves of our natural allies, the war on our hands can be brought to a close with a debt which can be paid in a single generation, without material depression. The persistent rejection of these allies means endless taxation, the inauguration of a gigantic funding system, the creation of a moneyed interest in whose favor the labor of the country is mortgaged in perpetuity, with all the countless and unmeasured oppressions and injury which everywhere else have attended similar developments.

The Hon. Garret Davis, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, seems to have been considerably ruffled by some Lectures recently delivered in Washington by Unionists who believe in striking at the rebellion through its impulse and origin. He was moved on Thursday to free his mind as follows:

"The utterances they have dared to put forth in this city have desecrated the Smithsonian Institution. If the Secessionists had dared to give expression to the same utterances, they would have been sent, and properly sent, to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren. What will you do with these monsters? I will tell you what I would do with them, and with that horrible monster Greeley, as they come sneaking around here, like hungry wolves, after the destruction of Slavery. If I had the power, I would take them and the worst Seceshers and hang them in pairs. [Laughter.] I wish to God I could inflict that punishment upon them. It would be just. They are the disunionists. They are the madmen, who are willing to call up all the passions of the infernal regions, and all the horrors of a servile war. This they would carry out over the disjected lineaments of a broken Constitution to obtain their unholy purposes, and I am too fearful that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) sympathizes with them. [Laughter.]"

—Mr. Davis is at heart a good man, but constitutionally slow, beside being considerably older than he has been. He has been till very recently for nearly twenty years in retirement, and has halted while the world has moved on. He will wake up one of these mornings, like Rip Van Winkle, and perceive that he has relatively lost ground, and that he must exert himself to recover his leeway. If he should live ten years longer—as we trust he will—he will regard even Jeff. Davis & Co. with a species of gratitude for having fomented the villainous rebellion which was the means of ridding this country of the immeasurable curse of Slavery. Prejudiced and bitter as he is, he is not absolutely blind, and when he sees the truth he will own it like the honest man he radically is. Whoever ranks him with the Vallandighams and Ben Woods of the day who also profess to be conservative Unionists, will do him the grossest injustice. We can stand a great deal of abuse from one who was so earnest and true a friend of Henry Clay.

It is a curious and suggestive fact that the haters of Slavery are all for a vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war until the Rebellion is crushed out, while the friends of that institution believe in putting down the revolt not by fighting, but by what they call "pressure" and the "weight of the resources "of the Government." They are of the opinion of an eminent statesman, that the war must be waged so that we can live with the Rebels as brethren after all is over. Then we can have Jeff. Davis and Slidell back again in the Senate, while Floyd and Thompson again figure in the Cabinet. What a millennial state of things that will be!

Let Slavery be done away with, screams *The Express*, if it is done away with at all, "by the action of the Slave States!"

—This is exactly our opinion too; only we hold that the action is already completed. When the rebel States conspired to dismember and destroy the Nation, and fired upon the Stars and Stripes, they proclaimed the abolition of their atrocious institution.

The only question now is whether the loyal States are willing to fight to restore to Slavery the millions whom the Rebellion has legally and rightfully set free.

What is our civil war about? It is about the right of property in slaves, held by an aristocratic class who form only about *one hundredth part* of the population. In behalf of this aristocratic class and its property the war was begun; and it is protracted at an expense of two millions of dollars daily because the People cannot make up their minds to interfere with the peculiar privileges of this fractional aristocracy, notwithstanding they are almost all in arms to overthrow the Republic.

Victor M. Rice of Erie, was yesterday nominated by the Union caucus at Albany, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prof. Geo. R. Perkins was nominated for Regent of the University.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.—On Friday, in the Senate, nothing of importance was done. In the Assembly, Mr. Hulburd made a most stirring speech upon the rebellion, reviewing the financial plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, which he vigorously opposed. The debate arose on a series of resolutions in favor of a direct tax. The subject was postponed till Monday evening. On Saturday, contrary to the usual custom, the Legislature was in session, doing considerable business, but nothing calling for especial mention. The same may be said of Monday's, Tuesday's, and Wednesday's proceedings.

—The St. James Hall, in Buffalo, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Loss $20,000. No insurance. It was set on fire.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

THE DEFENSES OF THE LAKES.

LIBERATION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

THE DEFENSES OF THE LAKES.

The Special Committee on the Defenses and Fortifications of the Lakes and Rivers had an important meeting this morning. Gen. McClellan was before them for more than an hour. He laid before the Committee many facts which showed the importance of immediate action. He favors the fortification of a few commanding points, such as Mackinaw, Fort Gratiot, and some place on the Sault St. Marie Canal, and the reliance, elsewhere, upon naval defenses, to supply which he recommends the establishment of one or more depots of arms on the lakes. It is understood that the Committee concur in these general views, and will make a report in accordance therewith at an early day.

THE SLAVE PENS TO BE DESTROYED—LIBERATION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The slave pens which have so long disgraced the capital and the nation, and enriched their keepers, are at last to be swept away. Secretary Seward has issued an order to Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District, instructing him not to receive or retain in his custody any persons claimed to be held to labor or service unless they are charged with crimes or are held as fugitive slaves under the law of Congress, and to retain none claimed as fugitives longer than thirty days, unless in compliance with a special order emanating from a competent tribunal.

The Marshal is directed to publish this order forthwith, and within ten days to carry it into execution. Care will be taken that this order be executed, and that the blacks who crowd the city jail, and are said to be stowed away in other prisons also, some put there by their masters for safe keeping until they can be sold, some seized because they had no masters, some because they were fugitives, will be freed. There is no law old or recent for their detention, and the circumstances which characterize it are as bad as bad can be.

We trust that Congress will follow up this tardy action of the Executive by sweeping away the cause of all these abuses. The power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District is undoubted. Senator Wilson's bill for this purpose, drawn with the greatest care, and approved by the highest officers of the Government, will do injustice to no one, and calls for the expenditure of only $1,000,000.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

The Senate having determined that its confirmation is not necessary for staff officers of divisions, the President has appointed the following persons upon the Staff of Major-General McClellan, to be by him detailed to the Staff of Gen. Lane: Col. Wm. H. Merritt to command Brigade of Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Judson Kilpatrick, to be Chief of Artillery; Major Champion Vaughan, to be Chief of Staff; Maj. Verplank Van Antwerp, to be Adjutant-General; Maj. John Ritchie, Maj. T. J. Weed, Capt. J. R. McClure, Capt. Wm. Kyle, Capt. W. A. Phillips, Capt. A. P. Russell, Capt. Wm. O'Donnell, Capt. Volney Hickox, Richard L. Shelley, who served in India and the Crimea, in thirty-six engagements, among them Balaklava and Inkermann, will be commissioned to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

NO MORE FOREIGN CONTRACTS—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing, and other military supplies from foreign countries, having ceased, the Secretary of War has ordered:

First: That no further contracts be made by this Department, or any bureau thereof, for any article of foreign manufacture, that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

Second: That outstanding orders, agencies, authorities, licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing, or anything else in foreign countries, or of foreign manufacture, for this Department, are revoked and annulled.

Third: All persons claiming to have any contract, bargain, or agreement, order, warrant, license, or authority of whatever nature, from this Department, or any bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, clothing, equipments, or anything to the United States, are required within fifteen days from this date to give written notice of such contract and its purport, with a statement in writing of what has been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary of War.

Fourth: All contracts, orders and agreements, for any supplies, should be in writing and signed by the contracting parties, and the originals, or a copy thereof filed according to paragraph 1,049 of the regulation with the head of the proper bureau. It is seldom that any necessity can prevent a contract from being reduced to writing, and even, when made by telegraph, its terms can speedily be written and signed, and every claim founded upon any pretended contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, authority, or license outstanding, of which notice and a copy is not filed in accordance with this order within the period mentioned, shall be deemed and held to be *prima facie* fraudulent and void, and no claim thereon will be allowed or paid by this Department unless upon full and satisfactory proof of its validity.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Gen. Lane's Expedition—Important Order from Gen. Hunter—Gen. Hunter takes Command of the Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The following General Order, issued by Major-Gen. Hunter, has caused a sensation in civil and military circles:

In the expedition about to be started South from this Department, called in the newspapers Gen. Lane's Expedition, it is the intention of the Major-General commanding this Department, to command in person, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government.

Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it.

All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp tables, camp clothes, &c., must be at once stored or abandoned. The General Commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. The surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammunition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding.

The General commanding has applied to the Government for six Brigadier-Generals from the senior Colonels, to enable him to do this in accordance with the order on the subject. Each Colonel will immediately report the date on which he was mustered into the service of the United States.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

OTTERVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

The movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place. One division, under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, has already taken up its march for the south. They left Versailles yesterday morning. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield. The division consists of five regiments—the 8th and 22d Indiana, the 37th Illinois, and 9th Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of twenty-four pieces, and three companies of cavalry under the command of Major Hubbard. From the skill and energy of Gen. Davis, important results are confidently predicted.

The next division, under Gen. Turner, is expected to leave to-morrow or Friday.

Emissaries from Gen. Price, bearing printed commissions signed by him, are busily recruiting through all this section. A number have been captured and brought in, upon whom the documents were found. They are authorized to enlist for from three to twelve months, or during the war.

There are about fifty prisoners here, awaiting the order of the Provost-Marshal General.

ROLLA, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

A gentleman who left his home in Green County, a few miles from Springfield, on Wednesday, arrived here yesterday. He says that there are no intrenchments being built at Springfield, and but little uneasiness is manifested by Price or his officers. There is a general cry for reënforcements, and the Rebels say they are on their way, but their accounts do not agree as to numbers.

He met a large number of Union troops at Lebanon, and our pickets were out several miles from that place.

A skirmish had taken place near Lebanon, on the entrance of our troops, and a rebel captain was killed and several men taken prisoners.

Government teams are constantly moving westward, but the roads are almost impassable, owing to the depth of the mud.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The expedition which left Bird's Point last Saturday in pursuit of the guerrilla chieftain Jeff. Thompson returned this evening unsuccessful, having captured nothing of importance.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

A special to *The Journal* from Cairo, says that the forces comprising the expeditions against Jeff. Thompson, report the country beyond Charleston infested with Guerrilla bands, who plunder every one, Union and rebel alike.

The expedition went nearly to Sykestown. Gen. Payne has determined to occupy Charleston, and for that purpose a regiment of infantry and a detachment of cavalry will remain at that place.

A large rebel mail containing several hundred letters has been captured above Cairo, on the Mississippi, which contained letters of importance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

A large number of troops are moving from Rolla, Sedalia, and Otterville, the destination of which is supposed to be Springfield.

The following is from Major Wright's report to Gen. Wyman:

Price's force does not exceed 8,000 or 10,000, all State troops.

Price has been notified of his appointment as Major-General in the Confederate army, but has not been confirmed; consequently the Confederate forces decline to re-enforce him. They say to him that they have 30,000 troops ready to join him when they receive the official notice. McIntosh has gone to enforce the Rebels in the Indian nation. Most of Gen. Rains's men have gone home, the balance (400) are at Sarcoxie and Granby, it is said to run furnaces.

Last Thursday, Price was informed that the Unionists were moving against him, in force, from Rolla. It caused great excitement in the rebel camp. Price expects his appointment to be confirmed within two weeks, when he will be re-enforced by the Confederates from Arkansas. If he can take command of the whole force he will be obliged to retreat.

He has a large number of wagons, and is putting everything in readiness to decamp. He intends falling back on Pineville, unless speedily reënforced. He has a large number of men on the sick list; his foraging parties capturing men.

Many Union men were destroying their property. He has also fifteen days supplies on hand. Each Rebel regiment has an organized corps of the best marksmen to pick off field officers.

A large amount of property was seized by the Provost Marshal to pay the amount assessed against prominent Secessionists by Gen. Halleck, for the benefit of Union refugees, and will be sold at auction on Monday, Feb. 3.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

From *The Charleston Mercury* we learn that the Union forces, under Gen. Sherman, now hold the position on the main land bordering on the Coosaw River and stretching from Chrisholms to the Ferry, and have mounted guns on the deserted rebel batteries, and otherwise strengthened the position. Chrisholms is on the Bull River, about two miles from the Coosaw and seven or eight from Port Royal Ferry.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT NEWBERN.

The Richmond Dispatch of Monday has the following:

"Newbern, N. C., is in a ferment of excitement in expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation is being made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements and for his repulse when he does come."

FROM MISSOURI.

The following dispatch was received on Sunday night at the War Department:

"ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26, 1862.

"Official reports just received from the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloomfield, captured Lieut.-Col. Farmer and 11 other officers and 68 privates, with a quantity of arms, horses, saddles, &c. Most of the rebel officers were surprised and captured in a ball-room.

"[Signed] H. W. HALLECK."

The following special order was to be issued on Monday morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1862.

The President, Secretary, Librarian, Directors, and other officers of the Mercantile Association, the President, Secretary, Directors, and other officers of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Article VI., State Ordinance of October 16, 1861.

Any of the above officers who shall neglect to file in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General within ten days of the date of this order the oath so prescribed will be deemed to have resigned; and any who, after neglecting to file this oath of allegiance within the time prescribed, shall attempt to exercise the functions of such office, will be arrested for contempt of this order and punished according to the laws of war.

Second: It is officially reported that carriages bearing the enemy's flag, are in the habit of driving to the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College. The commanding officer of the prison guard will seize and take possession of any carriage bearing the enemy's flag, and the horses, carriages, and harness shall be confiscated.

Third: It is officially reported that certain women are in the habit of approaching the vicinity of the military prison, waving hostile flags for the purpose of insulting our troops and carrying on communication with prisoners of war. The commanding officer of the prison-guard will arrest and place in confinement all women so offending.

Fourth: Any carriage or other vehicle bearing a hostile flag in the city will be seized and confiscated. The city police and patrol guards are directed to arrest persons in vehicles under such flags; also, persons wearing or displaying a hostile flag in the city.

By command of Major-General HALLECK:

N. H. McLEAN, Ass't. Adj.-General.

The Military Commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge burners, has found seven persons guilty and sente[nced them] ... sentence has been appro[ved] ... and they will be execut[ed] ... after to be designated.

A gentleman who reach[ed] ... Palmyra, reports Long ... St. Joseph Railroad, bu[rned] ... day night. The bridge ...

BEAUREGAR[D] ...

We find the followin[g] ... "*The Richmond* ... authority for making th[e] ... gard to the command of ... Gen. Gustavus W. Smi[th] ... tion he has so long and ... Columbus we consider ... subordinate to no one ... ston. This change goe[s] ...

HELP FOR THE ...

The following has b[een] ... partment:

"The Department r[ecognizes] ... duties to take measure[s] ... men who having imperil[ed] ... service of the Govern[ment] ... captives.

"It is therefore ordere[d] ... appointed to visit the C[onfederate] ... and wherever else pri[soners] ... of the United States m[ay be] ... such measures as may b[e] ... wants, and contribute to ... ers at the expense of the ... tent as may be permi[tted] ... whom such prisoners are ...

"EDWIN ...

Following the foregoi[ng] ... Monday: ...

Bishop Ames and H[on.] ... their acceptance of their ...

THE COTTON GATHE[RING] ...

Col. Reynolds, the ... Royal to superintend ... transportation of cotton ... Washington on Saturda[y] ... with the Secretary of th[e] ... secured more than $1,00[0] ... two or three thousand ... trious and orderly, and ... fully. They need cloth[ing] ... He desires to take back ... the former, and several ...

THE COMMAND ...

The Senate has confir[med] ... 1st Artillery, as Brigadi[er] ... command at Fort Picken[s] ... Harvey Brown, enforce[d] ...

THE CAPTURE ...

A dispatch from An[drew] ... Savannah confirms the r[eport] ... Keys. The Unionists b[urned] ... five schooners in port; ... 400 barrels of turpentin[e] ... place.

ASSI[GNMENT] ...

Gen. Keim of Penns[ylvania] ... brigadier-general, has b[een] ... Gen. Casey's division, ...

FR[OM] ...

Capt. Gregg, of the ... appointed Colonel of th[e] ... cavalry, formerly comm[anded] ...

GEN. SIGEL ...

The resignation of G[en. Sigel has not been ac]cepted, his military abil[ity] ... he will not renew it. ... Union he will continue ... be of most use, either i[n] ... A series of events prov[e] ... company that the more re[sponsible] ... believed, will be remo[ved] ...

WASHINGTO[N] ...

The following statem[ent] ... an earnest Republican ... honest and truthful, i[s] ... goes on at the Feder[al] ... withhold it from our re[aders] ...

HOW IT'S ...

A clerk in one of th[e] ... was lately detected in the ... to the rebels, and was ... he appeared at the Se[cretary's] ... his reappointment. This ... of the Western States. ... ex-clerk is an old and inti[mate] ... citizen; has been most ... asking it as a *particular* ... reinstated in his office. ... complied with! Directly ... Mr. Reinstated, said to him ... "Where did you get ... "I never was acquainted ... my life." "How, then, did you ge[t] ... the Secretary?" "O, I have a pretty s[lick] ... other day with the Gov[ernor] ... for me!" The story is well authen[ticated] ... true. But what should ... would the betray his con[fidence] ... protect those who do betr[ay] ...

FROM W[ASHINGTON] ...

In the Wheeling Co[nvention the] ... tells of Ohio County ... tions relative to Slave[ry] ... No slaves shall be b[rought] ... manent residence afte[r] ... tion. All children b[orn] ... State, on and after th[e] ... free, and the Legisla[ture] ... laws for the apprentic[eship] ... minority for subsequ[ent] ... propositions were r[ejected] ... General Provisions, ... ably report some day ... that the Committee w[ere] ... above character, the c[onsideration] ... consideration of Slave[ry] ... they make their repor[t] ... sentiments of the Fr[ee] ... forward, and will ... fiercely contested.

STANTON ...

There is melodrama ... the War Department ... patriotically anxious ... tors.

Secretary—"Has ... of officers?" *Patriot*—"No." *Secretary*—"Then ... Put it on, and I will ... *Patriot*—"Some p[eople] ... *Secretary*—"No d[oubt] ... Bordan to shoot you; ... *Patriot*, nonpluse[d] ... test."

Secretary—"I do; ... man who declines a t[est] ... my soldiers to. No, ... contrivances to this ... bring an invention b[efore] ... on to the rebel force[s] ... Sir."

Other patriot, after ... *cretary*—"I ha[ve] ...

persons guilty and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Major Gen. Halleck, and they will be executed at a time and place hereafter to be designated.

A gentleman who reached St. Louis on Monday from Palmyra, reports Long Bridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, burned by the rebels on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

BEAUREGARD AT COLUMBUS.

We find the following in Southern papers:

"The Richmond Dispatch has trustworthy authority for making the statement that Gen. Beauregard takes command of the army at Columbus, Ky. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, succeeds him in the position he has so long and so acceptably occupied. At Columbus we understand that Gen. Beauregard is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay."

HELP FOR THE UNION PRISONERS.

The following has been issued by the War Department:

"This Department recognizes as the first of its duties to take measures for the relief of the brave men who having imperiled their lives in the military service of the Government are now prisoners and captives.

"It is therefore ordered that two Commissioners be appointed to visit the City of Richmond, in Virginia, and wherever else prisoners belonging to the army of the United States may be held, and there take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants, and contribute to the comfort of such prisoners at the expense of the United States, to such extent as may be permitted by the authorities under whom such prisoners are held.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

Following the foregoing, this order was issued on Monday:

Ordered, That the Rev. Bishop Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish of New-York, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to visit the prisoners belonging to the Army of the United States, now in captivity at Richmond, in Virginia, and elsewhere, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having custody of such prisoners, relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort at the expense of the United States, in pursuance of the order heretofore made on this subject, and that said Commissioners be requested immediately to signify by telegraph to this Department their acceptance or refusal of this appointment, and report in person at Washington without delay. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary.

Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish have signified their acceptance of their appointments.

THE COTTON GATHERING AT PORT ROYAL.

Col. Reynolds, the Government agent at Port Royal to superintend the gathering, ginning, and transportation of cotton on the sea islands, arrived at Washington on Saturday and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. He has already secured more than $1,000,000 worth of cotton. The two or three thousand negroes just freed are industrious and orderly, and do their work well and cheerfully. They need clothing and medical attendance. He desires to take back with him an ample supply of the former, and several physicians.

THE COMMAND OF FORT PICKENS.

The Senate has confirmed Major Lewis G. Arnold, 1st Artillery, as Brigadier-General. He will assume command at Fort Pickens upon the departure of Col. Harvey Brown, enforced by illness.

THE CAPTURE OF CEDAR KEYS.

A dispatch from Augusta says that news from Savannah confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The Unionists burnt the town, wharves, and five schooners in port; also, 50 bales of cotton, and 100 barrels of turpentine. The enemy have left the place.

ASSIGNMENT.

Gen. Keim of Pennsylvania, recently appointed a brigadier-general, has been assigned to a brigade in Gen. Casey's division, army of the Potomac.

PROMOTION.

Capt. Gregg of the United States Army has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry formerly commanded by Col. Chantry.

GEN. SIGEL WILL NOT RESIGN.

The resignation of Gen. Sigel not having been accepted, his military abilities being highly appreciated, he will not renew it. As a strong friend of the Union he will continue in the service, where he can be of most use, either in Missouri or on the Potomac. A series of events prompted him to retire from the army, but the more recent cause of complaint, it is believed, will be remedied.

WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATED.

The following statement by one whom we know as an earnest Republican Unionist, and believe to be honest and truthful, is so illustrative of much that goes on at the Federal metropolis, that we cannot withhold it from our readers:

HOW IT'S DONE—SOMETIMES.

A clerk in one of the Departments in Washington was lately detected in the act of communicating information to the rebels, and was immediately discharged. A few days after, he appeared at the Secretary's office with a letter asking his reappointment. This letter was from a Governor of one of the Western States. He writes to the Secretary that the ex-clerk is *an old and intimate friend of his*, a good and loyal citizen; has been most unjustly dealt by, and winds up by asking it as a *particular personal favor* that Mr. ex-Clerk be reinstated in his office. And the request was immediately complied with! Directly after, an acquaintance, meeting Mr. Reinstated, said to him:

"Where did you get acquainted with Gov. ———?"

"I never was acquainted with him—never spoke to him in my life."

"How, then, did you get such a strong letter from him to the Secretary?"

"O, I have a pretty sister, who went to Alexandria the other day with the Governor. She procured the letter for me!"

The story is well authenticated, and the writer believes it true. But what should be the punishment of a man who would thus betray his country, or what is the same in effect, protect those who do betray it? QUI VIVE.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In the Wheeling Convention on Monday, Mr. Battelle of Ohio County offered the following propositions relative to Slavery in the new State:

No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence after the adoption of this Constitution. All children born of slave parents in this State, on and after the 4th of July, 1865, shall be free, and the Legislature may provide by general laws for the apprenticeship of such children during minority for subsequent colonization. The above propositions were referred to the Committee on General Provisions, which Committee will probably report some day this week. It is not expected that the Committee will report any provision of the above character, the majority being adverse to the consideration of Slavery, but it is thought that when they make their report, a proposition embodying the sentiments of the Free-State men will be brought forward, and will be, from present indications, fiercely contested.

STANTON IN HIS OFFICE.

There is melodrama in the new administration of the War Department. A man with a patent armor, patriotically anxious the Government shall buy, enters.

Secretary—"Has this been examined by a board of officers?"

Patriot—"No."

Secretary—"Then I will propose a test myself. Put it on, and I will have you shot at."

Patriot—"Some part not protected might be hit."

Secretary—"No danger of that, Sir; get Colonel Berdan to shoot you; Colonel never misses, Sir."

Patriot, nonplussed—"I don't consider that a fair test."

Secretary—"I do; and I don't think much of a man who declines a test that he is willing to subject my soldiers to. No, Sir. You can't sell patent safety contrivances to this Department; but, if you will bring an invention here which will push our armies on to the rebel forces, I will buy it. Good morning, Sir."

Other patriot, after a clerkship:

Secretary—"I have none to give you, Sir."

Patriot—"There are certain considerations connected with the cheese rations which I would like to present to you."

Secretary—"I know nothing about cheese."

Patriot urges cheese.

Secretary—"Have you talked with the Commissary-General?"

Patriot—"Yes; but he would n't listen to me."

Secretary—"That is an excellent reason why I should adjourn the cheese question till after the fight question is disposed of."

Yet another patriot after a Second Lieutenancy.

Secretary—"Seen service?"

Patriot—"Yes, Sir."

Secretary—"Been in a battle?"

Patriot—"No, Sir."

Secretary—"Then you can't be appointed; I have but few places, and I am going to keep them for men who have smelt gunpowder."

Similar application—had fought at Bull Run—screwed out of him, not without blushes, that he had fought bravely.

Secretary—"Ah! you have smelt gunpowder; you have shown fight publicly. I think I will appoint you—when a vacancy occurs."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

A DISASTROUS VOYAGE.

LOSS OF VESSELS.

THREE LIVES LOST.

The news from the Burnside expedition is not too encouraging. We may now hope, however, that its troubles are over, and we must surely congratulate ourselves that it has not entirely gone to pieces during the long and terrific storm to which it was exposed. It sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th. On Monday, off Hatteras, a fearful gale arose, making the situation of the entire fleet of 127 vessels most hazardous.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

On Monday afternoon the City of New-York, propeller, attempted to cross the bar and enter Pamlico Sound.

It was blowing fearfully, and the whole coast was white with foam, the sea breaking heavily on the bar, and on both sides of the Inlet. She had come up to the entrance of the Inlet, near the block buoy, showing her signal for a pilot. Here she was met by a naval steam-tug, which signaled her to follow him in. The ship drew 14 feet of water, and no doubt prudence would have dictated that she should have anchored outside for the night. She struck in Channel way. The ship drew three feet more aft than she did forward, and she immediately swung round, head on to the shoal on the west side of the entrance, where it must have been apparent to any person of the least experience that she must bilge or go to pieces. The tug left the vessel in this situation, saying he would go in and report, and left the ship in the breakers, without making any attempt to rescue the crew. He did not return, or send any assistance.

The ship lay with her starboard quarter presented to the sea, which now broke in flying spray across her decks. She continued to pound heavily, and the officers and crew could be distinctly seen with a glass from the Highlander clinging to the rigging to prevent being swept overboard. The wind and sea were partly along the shore, which accounted for the vessel not going to pieces immediately. Night soon set in and concealed the vessel from sight. On Tuesday morning she lay in the same position, only settled deeper in the sand. She had evidently bilged. Toward noon her foremast was cut away, and with yards attached went over the side, carrying the smoke-pipe with it, and the vessel was already a perfect wreck. The violence of the gale prevented any effort to rescue the officers and crew, who remained on board lashed to the bulwarks to keep themselves from being washed off by the sea. Their situation during this long period of suspense and suffering was terrible indeed, and had the gale continued another day and night, they must all have perished from exhaustion.

The captain and crew lost all their instruments, clothing, and other property.

The ship was as complete a wreck as two days and nights exposure to the violent storm could well make any vessel. Her bulwarks and after-houses were gone; she was heeled hard off shore, and was fast settling into the sand. Her cargo is a total loss to the Government. She had on board some 400 barrels of gunpowder, 1,500 rifles, 800 shells, a large quantity of Sibley tents, hand-grenades, and an extra supply of stores of all kinds.

LOSS OF THE GRAPESHOT.

The Grapeshot, one of the "floating batteries," was in tow of the New-Brunswick, Gen. Foster's steamer, the boat herself being in command of Capt. W. B. McKean, and, like the others, contained valuable stores, forage, &c. This service was considered extra hazardous, since the parting of the hawsers during a gale of wind would expose those in charge to great danger of being lost. As the gale increased, it became evident that the Grapeshot must part her hawser, from the difficulty of steering her in the rough sea way. She rolled, pitched and "yawed" about, totally unmanageable, and finally one of the hawsers parted.

She was in a sinking condition, having shipped a heavy sea, and the safety of the men on board demanded that they should be taken off. The steamer was accordingly stopped, and Capt. McKean, with his men, got out their small life-boat, and with great difficulty, reached the New-Brunswick, by the aid of a line paid out to them. The boat, however, was swamped under the guards, all the men being thrown over, or jumping into the water. They were rescued by means of ropes thrown to them. The boat was thrown ashore to the northward of Hatteras, near which the Pocahontas was afterward wrecked; and the hay and oats which constituted her cargo, by a singular good providence, furnished subsistence for the poor horses which escaped from the latter vessel to the shore.

The gale continued, day after day, with almost no intermission. The vessels tossed about, some running on shore, some getting over the bar, all in great peril. The supply of water began to run short, and apprehensions of suffering from thirst were born. All the condensers in the expedition were put at work, but they could not furnish all the water needed. On Wednesday another serious disaster occurred.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Col. J. W. Allen, of the 9th New-Jersey Regiment, with his surgeon, S. F. Waller, and the mate of the Anne E. Thompson, attempted to pass between two vessels in a small boat; the boat was upset, and they were drowned; faithful exertions were made for their resuscitation during a long time, but without avail.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER POCAHONTAS.

The steamer Pocahontas, which had on board 113 horses, mostly belonging to the Rhode Island Fourth Regiment, went ashore in a storm on Friday night, about 12 miles north of Hatteras, and all the horses, except 24, which swam ashore, were lost. No lives were lost. The steamer is a total wreck. During the gale she first blew out some portion of her worthless boiler, and the grates fell down. The boiler was plugged or patched, and then the steering gear gave way. This was mended, when the smoke-pipe blew down, and as the vessel, from laboring in the sea, had sprung a leak, she was run ashore.

A GLOOMY PICTURE.

A correspondent, writing on Thursday the 23d, says:

During last night the gale increased, knocking up an ugly chopping sea, and obliging all the vessels to let go both anchors, and pay out all their chain. Strenuous efforts were made to get the Admiral over, but the attempt proved abortive, and during the night-tide another ineffectual trial was made. It was a fruitless contest with the elements, and she remained foundering on the "swash." To-day, affairs in the harbor, are in a deplorable state. The severity of the gale prevents all communication between the vessels of the fleet. The Admiral is nearly out of water; her coal is exhausted, and no coal means no water. A vessel, with 300 troops (Massachusetts 24th) on board, within as many hundred yards of us, has her colors set in the rigging, Union down.

She is probably in the same condition with ourselves—no water on board. Here comes a boat from the Cossack, covered with the feathery spray. She comes alongside of the Admiral, and the officer hands Gen. Burnside a message. It is a cry for water. Six hundred troops of the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment on board, and six reporters, and no water—nor whisky. The General reads the letter with moistened eyes, and frankly informs the messenger that their only resource is to go to the Southfield for it. If the gale continues, there will soon be water. Water nowhere, and not a drop to drink. There are also fears that the Admiral may knock a hole in her by this constant pounding on the hard sand of the midway "swash."

12 o'clock, and no sign of the gale abating; on the contrary, *otherwise*. As far as the eye can discern through the drifting mist, the bay is one broad sheet of white foam resembling a plain of newly-fallen snow. Dark clouds sweep down from the north, and, with their murky edges, seem almost to touch the vessels' masts as they go careening by, casting their gloomy shadows over the fleet, which sways and staggers under the mighty storm. A single person here and there appear on some vessel's deck, holding on by the rail or rigging, and a few scattering groups are seen pacing the beach, as if in search of shelter from the fury of the blast.

The tents of the 24th Massachusetts, which were yesterday pitched upon the beach, have all been swept away, and the poor soldiers must have spent a fearful night, exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storm; and yet there is a worse night before them! Beyond, where their straggling forms are seen strolling on the beach, the billows of Old Ocean break along the shore, tossing the spray from their snowy crests high into the air. It is a spectacle truly grand. Camps Wool and Winfield, as well as the Rhode Island Battery, whose unsheltered horses and men were only yesterday put down on the beach, must have suffered fearfully.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is what purports to be the substance of an official report by Gen. Burnside. It comes through Gen. McClellan, and it will be remarked that its account of the disasters to the Expedition is very different from that given above. This discrepancy is still to be explained. The loss of the Pocahontas is not mentioned. It really, however, took place, and the officer in command must have known it. We give, however, the report:

A special messenger with dispatches from Gen. Burnside reached Washington this morning. They are dated "Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26, 1862."

The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday. Gen. Burnside states: We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday, the 9th, and after a protracted passage, owing to dense fogs, arrived at Fortress Monroe Friday night at 12 o'clock. Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we proceeded at once to sea; but owing to fogs on Sunday night our progress was very slow. On Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared with a heavy wind and a rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar, and anchored inside the harbor about 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday.

The propeller City of New-York ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and, owing to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores, and was lost.

The General also says he had been led to believe that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish for want of proper accommodations.

He adds that he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence.

An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer New-York, by which a boat was swamped, and the lives of Col. Allen, of the 9th New-Jersey, his surgeon, and a mate of the boat, were lost.

After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back.

The transports and vessels grounded will be got off by the aid of the tug-boats. Only one, the New-York, was lost, and no lives—the three above referred to excepted.

PERSONAL.

—In a letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt to Lieut. Gov. Stanton of Ohio, he uses the following enthusiastic language respecting the appointment of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, viz:

"The selection of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War has occasioned me unalloyed gratification. It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion. So far as I can gather the popular sentiment, there is everywhere rejoicing over the appointment; but that rejoicing would be far greater did the people know, as I do, the courage, the loyalty, and the genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the last Administration. He is a great man intellectually and morally—a patriot of the true Roman stamp, who will grapple with treason as the lion grapples with his prey. We may rest well assured that all that man can do will, in his present position, be done to deliver our poor, bleeding country from the bayonets of traitors now lifted against its bosom."

—A letter from Paducah states that the military commission convened there for the trial of John L. Shields, former proprietor of the St. Francis Hotel in that city, has concluded its labors, though their sentence has not yet been published. Shields was charged with aiding and assisting the rebels by communicating intelligence to them, and furnishing them with supplies. He is perfectly well known as a Secessionist, and had a rebel flag flying from his hotel until the advent of the Union troops there. The commission convicted him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $2,500 and be imprisoned during the continuance of the war.

— Notwithstanding the great mortality of eminent persons last year in our own country and in Europe, many men of a former generation who have passed the allotted age of man are still spared to the world. Among our own countrymen are the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Horace Binney, Judge Taney, Martin Van Buren, and Gen. Scott. On the other side of the Atlantic are Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Palmerston, Derby, Harriet Martineau, McCulloch, Rossini, and scores of others.

—Prof. E. D. Hawes delivered a lecture on "Rasselas," in a country village in Iowa, recently, and the village paper in its next issue praised him very highly for his admirable discourse on "Restlessness." How cheap fame is!

—The Tribune Almanac for 1862 contains a table of the popular vote for President at the elections of 1852, 1856, and 1860.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 23d inst., the question of the expulsion of Mr. Bright of Indiana occupied the whole time of the open session. Mr. Davis of Kentucky resumed his unfinished speech of the day before, and was followed by Mr. Harlan of Iowa, who replied to the last-named Senator's talk in favor of Slavery. In the House of Representatives the debate was on the Military Academy bill, no result being reached.

On Friday, the 24th, the Senate was occupied for a short time with the case of Robert Wilson, newly-appointed Senator from Missouri, of whose loyalty there was at first some question. Mr. Davis of Kentucky and Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas indorsed Mr. Wilson's patriotism, and he took the oath and his seat. The case of Mr. Bright again came up, and again used all the public time of the session. Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania and Mr. Harris of New-York spoke against his expulsion; Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire in favor of it. In the House of Representatives nothing of importance was done.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Bright was again under discussion, but no vote was reached. In the House of Representatives the Military Academy bill was passed.

On Tuesday the Senate passed the bill giving the President authority over telegraph lines and railways. In the House the chief point of interest was the speech of Mr. Spaulding on the Treasury Note question.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1862.

Secret Sessions.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.), the joint resolution on the Secret Sessions of either House, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as a substitute for the 1st section:

"During the present rebellion, if any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall arise in his place and state that the President desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the galleries shall be cleared, and the member state the action desired, and his reasons for such, and the House shall then determine, without debate, whether to proceed to the consideration of the subject.

"If decided in the affirmative, the debate shall be confined to the subject matter, and limited to five minutes for each speaker, and a vote taken before the adjournment, unless two-thirds shall otherwise decide, provided this rule does not interfere with the previous question in the House."

On the suggestion of Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.), Mr. Sherman's amendment was modified so as to strike out the clause requiring the final vote to be taken before the adjournment of the secret session.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) had some doubt about any restriction of the debate to five minutes for each speaker.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) thought that if anything was required it was this very restriction. As far as he (Hale) knew, executive sessions were not favorable to short debate. He recollected one member who occupied the floor three weeks, and the columns of *The National Intelligencer* were filled with the report of this speech which took three weeks to deliver.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to amend the second section as follows:

"If a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives betray, publish, disclose, or reveal any debate, conversation, or any of the proceedings in the secret session, he shall be expelled."

This was adopted and the resolution, as amended, was then passed.

The Expulsion of Mr. Bright.

The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) proceeded to speak at length upon the subject.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. Saulsbury, sustaining the position he had assumed in his former remarks. He referred to Mr. Bright's course in not having voted for measures to support the Government or subdue the rebellion, although he said he had not examined the record carefully.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was on a trial which involved his seat here, and perhaps his reputation. The former he cared little about; the latter he cared a good deal for, and thought in justice to him the Senator should examine the record. If he would take the trouble to examine his record, he would find no such votes and no such sentiments as the Senator imputed to him. He would find he had ever denied the right of Secession. As long ago as when Mr. Calhoun was in the Senate, he had spoken against any such right.

Mr. HOWE asked if he could refer him to any speech made last session where he (Mr. Bright) denied the right of Secession.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) said that he was not given to speech-making, but he (Bright) begged leave to refer to his speech when he said that there were three parties in the Senate, &c. He was afraid that the Senator from Kentucky had got the ear of "outside influences," until he had taken that "no good could come out of Nazareth." The Senator charges me with "leaning to outside influences." If he wants to carry the war into Africa, I am ready to meet him there. The Senator from Kentucky cannot alarm me. I understand him, and no doubt he understands me. If he did not examine the record, how did he get his information to stand here in the Senate as he does and misrepresent me? I deny in toto that the record furnishes him (Davis) with any such facts or sentiments as he charges me with.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) said that he made the same statements before, to give the gentleman a chance to correct them.

Mr. BRIGHT—You did at the conclusion of your speech.

Mr. DAVIS continued, referring to the votes and record of Mr. Bright, and said that he did not misrepresent him.

Mr. BRIGHT—Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me a moment?

Mr. DAVIS—No, Sir! No, Sir!

Mr. BRIGHT—Then, Sir, I will take it after you conclude.

The CHAIR called the Senators to order.

M. DAVIS asked the Senator to point out one measure coercive that he had voted for. Will he do that? When the resolution was introduced at the beginning of the present session of Congress to lay a tax of $150,000,000, the Senator from Indiana (Bright) was in his seat, but when the vote on doing so was taken he was out of it. The Senator from Indiana had a duty to perform. He (Davis) had no enmity against the Senator from Indiana, but he would have been rejoiced if he (Davis) could have shown his (Bright's) vote for a measure to enable the Government to defend itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he had examined the record through, though not fully, but as far as his (Fessenden's) recollection went there were no Yeas and Nays taken on the votes.

Mr. BRIGHT said that, as the Senator from Maine (Fessenden) had risen, though he was a political opponent, and he had no claim upon him, and although he (Bright) was accidently on the Finance Committee, of which he (Fessenden) had charge, he would ask him (Fessenden) what had been his (Bright's) course in the Committee on Finance in reference to all the money measures of the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I will say that according to my recollection of what has been done in the Committee on Finance, when all these measures were considered, and when the Senator from Indiana (Bright) was present, and I believe that he has been pretty constant in his attendance, that they have received no opposition from him (Bright), but have had his fullest concurrence.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he had asked the question not because the Senator from Kentucky had any right to catechize him (Bright), but to relieve the Senator from Kentucky of a great deal of trouble, who seemed to be burrowing about in his course.

Mr. DAVIS said that what he said about carrying the war into Africa, meant no threat. If the Senator from Indiana had any explanation to make, he (Davis) was willing to hear it.

Mr. BRIGHT—I have no explanation to make. I mean peace, and desire peace.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was a peace man also, and meant no threats. He referred again to Mr. Bright's votes and action in the Senate. The Senator from Indiana made one remark in bade taste when he said "I know you." What did he mean? Did the gentleman mean to convey a menace against me? Did he threaten me?

Mr. BRIGHT—I am not conscious of having uttered any threat against the gentleman from Kentucky. I have no idea, from what I know of him, that he would be deterred from doing his duty by any threat. I do not know whether he thinks I would be or not. He can make the experiment.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was on peaceful relations with every Senator.

Mr. BRIGHT—So am I.

Mr. DAVIS continued, and contended that taking the votes of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bright) and his course and action on the resolution for taxation, it was sufficient ground for his (Bright's) expulsion.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The President and the Telegraph.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) urged the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, when, in his judgment, the public safety may require it.

Mr. BLAIR explained that the simple object of the bill was to regulate and limit the power already possessed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.) inquired whether the gentleman (Blair) maintained that civilians could be forced into the military service against their will.

Mr. BLAIR replied: If civilians do not wish to be placed under military law, they could escape by resigning their position on the railroads.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) asked whether, under the principle maintained by the gentleman (Blair), it would not be competent for the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of ships and other private property.

Mr. BLAIR—Unquestionably.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I never heard of such a principle.

Mr. BLAIR—I tell the gentleman (Vallandigham) that the Secretary of the Navy has that power already, without the passage of a bill to authorize him to take possession of private ships.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—That I deny. If the power exists, why pass this bill?

Mr. BLAIR—To regulate the power.

M. VALLANDIGHAM—If such an appropriation of private property can be made by virtue of the Constitution, then no law could limit the power.

Mr. BLAIR—I deny the proposition. The Government has the power to take private property for public use.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem., Ill.) objected to that part of the bill which proposed to place private employees under the articles of war.

Mr. BLAIR further explained that the bill does not compel the taking possession of railroads and telegraphs. The power was to be exercised only in cases of military necessity. We might be compelled to make a draft and bring civilians into service as soldiers. This would be competent. Suppose we should want to transport troops suddenly, and the railroad employees should decline to serve, we would necessarily be obliged to go about to find other means of transportation, and might lose an opportunity to strike a blow. He (Blair) had been informed in high military quarters that the passage of this bill was eminently necessary.

The bill was passed by, Yeas 113; Nays 28.

The following-named gentlemen voted in the negative:

Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Conway, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Leary, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Robinson, Shiel, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, and Wilson.

The Army Bill.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. GURLEY (Rep., Ohio) said it was useless to attempt to disguise a fact now almost everywhere recognized, that we must have a more active and practical war policy in Congress, in the Cabinet, but more especially in the field, or we might prepare for a foreign and domestic war of several years duration. Proceeding as at present with our military campaign, it would be no strange thing to have the "Southern Confederacy" acknowledged by foreign powers, and our Government would then stand before the civilized world humiliated and disgraced. Our army had long been ready, and our soldiers were burning with a desire to strike at the traitors, and panting for the battle-field. We had earnestly cast about for a bold and daring leader ready for the great contest, and it was painful to confess at this late day that the country had looked in vain for a commander-in-chief exhibiting the will and the requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to action. He asked what stood in the way of meeting the enemy? Was it the fear that somebody would be hurt, or did the ghost of Bull Run hover about the minds of our commanding Generals? We had lost more men by disease and sickness during the last five months, than we should probably have lost in half a dozen general engagements, and hundreds of millions of money had been spent, and one of the largest armies of the world gathered to remain comparatively idle, and become weak and demoralized by inactivity. If we desired the respect of our own people, and the moral support of the world, we would strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powder, strong arms, to well-aimed guns, and to God. It would be better to meet with occasional reverses than to remain inactive. If we did not fight with justice, right, and human freedom on our side, our people would become discouraged, the Treasury bankrupt, and the Government brought into contempt. Did a General stand in the way to hold in check more than half a million of men; take him out of the way, give his place to another, if there be no other remedy. Generals of themselves, are nothing in this contest, when thrown into the balance against the honor and integrity of the Union. If the Angel Gabriel commanded our forces, and failed to march against the enemy, he would petition to the court to which he holds allegiance for his instant dismissal. This war had reached a point where kid gloves, pleasant words and gilded promises were of no use. The hour demanded hard words, and harder blows. This contest must close either in the ruin of a Republic, that has been the admiration of the world, and possibly the destruction of civil and religious freedom in America, or in the perfect supremacy of law and order, and the stability of our institutions. He had faith in the latter result, for revolutions move the world forward, never backward. He asked the Clerk to read a striking article from *The Richmond Dispatch*, showing up our military blunders. Its truthfulness, he said, could not be denied. We had let slip golden opportunities for crushing this rebellion, and of achieving brilliant victories. The great cause of dissatisfaction among our troops was that they were not permitted to strike at the rebels. He preferred no charge against the Commander-in-Chief, but, in his judgment, the man did not live who could successfully command 600,000 men, scattered over a territory of 2,000 miles. Yet the destiny of this Republic had long hung upon the violation of the will of a single man. No other Government invested its generals with such unlimited authority. No man had been found great enough to use the supreme command of even three hundred thousand soldiers. A fact of the tremendous burden thrown upon the shoulders of our young general should be removed, and divided so as to call out the best energies of the best officers, and secure general unity of action. Thus far our commanders have been the victims of some fixed, unalterable plan, the point of one mind, which plan had accomplished but one marked result. It had prevented five hundred thousand men from attempting precisely what they came together to accomplish; that was to fight and whip the enemy. The very men, who must receive the shock of battle, were those who complained most of inactivity. He said that if the question were left to them, ten out of twelve would say there had been no necessity for the delay of the past four months. He revealed no secret when he stated that the great plan was to strike at all points. It was a simple impossibility that every arrangement was to be made in Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, so that, as by a single click of the clock, all would rush upon the enemy at once, and crush the rebellion at a single blow. Whatever our army accomplished must be as our troops in Kentucky had gloriously done; not by a signal from Washington, but by striking boldly at the enemy where they might be found. Why should the great army of the Union be idle when soldiers and civilians everywhere were imploring for action. East Tennessee had asked for 100,000 men for defense against the rebels. The prayer had been answered by the announcement that no troops could be spared from the army of the Potomac. Yet there were absent from that army a few days ago, and it was about the general average, on business or pleasure, or other objects, nearly 1,000 officers and 7,000 privates, an army of themselves as large as was required to save Tennessee. It was not necessary to go to Tennessee for an illustration of the want of enterprise and daring on the part of the controlling manager of the army. He had it from authority and it could not be questioned that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand Confederates, in the neighborhood of Romney, were virtually in the power of a division of our army numbering about 40,000. Gen. Lander sent a messenger to Gen. Kelly, saying in substance, "Join me," and Gen. Kelly, without the knowledge of such a messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message. Meanwhile, one of these generals telegraphed to Gen. Banks to advance on one side while he advanced upon the other; but, unfortunately, they telegraphed at the same time to headquarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came in the form of an order "not to advance," accompanied with a reprimand for even any suggestion of the kind. That a battle would have sadly broken in upon some great plan was quite probable. It might have finished the "great anaconda," as the newspapers had expressed it. But it must not be forgotten that the mammoth reptile that was to draw within his folds and crush the rebellion at a single sweep of his tail, had already swallowed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Less than thirty days ago a tried General sent forward 20,000 cavalry against Gen. Price, and was about to follow it up with 10,000 infantry, with every prospect of success, when an order came from a "superior officer" to halt! Was not this characteristic of the whole war? The battle of Fredericktown, Missouri, and the recent battle in Kentucky were both fought without orders from Washington. Give our Western Generals power to march against the enemy at will, and the war, so far as the South-west is concerned, would close in ninety days with the possession of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. He referred to the blockade of the Potomac as a cause for shame, and intimated that the President was anxious that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. In conclusion, he said he saw a streak of light ahead resting upon the chair of the new Secretary of War—a man who, if report spoke truly, was like brave Ben. Wade of Ohio—a good combination of Old Hickory and Zack Taylor, with a mind of his own, a brain to plan, and a mind to execute. That officer would be likely to push on the war with all the vigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and mighty an army.

The Committee rose and the House took up the Senate joint resolution providing for secret sessions on war questions, and imposing penalties for disclosing the proceedings of the sessions.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) moved the previous question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said the point, which was overruled, was that the resolution involved a change of rules, and must therefore lie over one day.

Mr. STEVENS in reply to a question, said he had the words of the Secretary of War, that such resolution was necessary.

The resolution was passed. Adjourned.

—The Augusta, Ga., papers announce the arrival in that city of Mr. Morse, formerly editor of *The Bridgeport Farmer* of Connecticut, which was destroyed and himself hunted by the Lincolnites on account of his advocacy of Southern rights and opposition to the war.

POST-OFFICE CHANGE.—The name of the Post-Office in Floyd County, Iowa, formerly known as St. Charles City, has been changed to Charles City.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862 contains the Census of the United States for 1850 and 1860 by States and Counties.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Hitherto, we have never offered any once a premium for helping to extend the circulation of THE TRIBUNE. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by which it is produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compensation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the number of copies of our several issues circulated in their respective neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if possible increased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to these friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our obligation for their earnest, unselfish, painstaking, persistent efforts.

We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or can hope to do after the close of the War—to make some small acknowledgment—not so much a recompense as a slight testimonial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether original or renewals) to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more generally acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose, therefore, to forward to each person who, during the two months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments for THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

Weekly Tribune.

For $12, Ten Copies Weekly Tribune, and one copy free, *addressed to each subscriber*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......$1 00
Additions can be made at $1 20 each.

For $10, Ten Copies Weekly Tribune, and one copy free, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of...... 1 00
Additions can be made at $1 each.

For $20, Twenty Copies Weekly Tribune, and one copy free, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of...... 3 00
Additions can be made at $1 each.

For $40, Forty Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of...... 8 00
Additions can be made at $1 each.

For $50, Fifty Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......10 00
Additions can be made at $1 each.

For $80, Eighty Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......18 00
Additions can be made at $1 each.

For $100, One Hundred Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......25 00
Additions can be made at $1 each.

$1 20 each will be required in all cases where the Paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

Semi-Weekly Tribune.

For $11 25, Five Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......$3 00
Additions can be made at $2 25 each.

For $20 00, Ten Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and one copy free, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of...... 4 00
Additions can be made at $2 each.

For $40 00, Twenty Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......10 00
Additions can be made at $2 each.

For $60 00, Thirty Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......17 00
Additions can be made at $2 each.

For $100 00, Fifty Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of......30 00
Additions can be made at $2 each.

$2 25 each will be required in all cases where the Paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

The Pens will be of the manufacture of A. Morton, whose make we are using, and we know them to be the best made. They will be furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. To choose as to the style and quality of Pens or Pens and Cases wanted for premiums, our friends are referred to the manufacturer's price list in another column. See "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," and be particular and specify the number and quality of the Pens or Pens and Cases preferred.

As these Pens will be selected and sent by A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, any correspondence in regard to them, after their first reception, must be addressed to him, and not to THE TRIBUNE.

Specimen Copies of The Tribune sent when requested.

When Drafts can be obtained, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; therefore there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.

See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

THE PROHIBITED SONG.

In compliance with the request of several persons, we reprint the admirable poem by Whittier, which the Hutchinsons were not allowed to sing on the other side of the Potomac, Gen. Kearney and Gen. Franklin having solemnly declared it to be incendiary, whereupon Gen. McClellan has forbidden them to sing within his lines at all. Our readers will notice that this poem is suggested by a famous hymn of Martin Luther:

"EIN' FESTE BURG IST UNSER GOTT."
(LUTHER'S HYMN.)

We wait beneath the furnace-blast
The pangs of transformation:
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mold anew the nation.
Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire;
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feared
Its bloody rain is dropping;
The poison plant the fathers spared
All else is overtopping.
East, West, South, North,
It curses earth;
All justice dies,
And fraud and lies
Live only in its shadow.

What gives the wheat-field blades of steel?
What points the rebel cannon?
What sets the roaring rabble's heel
On the old star-spangled pennon?
What breaks the oath
Of the men o' the South?
What whets the knife
For the Union's life?—
Hark to the answer: SLAVERY!

Then waste no blows on lesser foes
In strife unworthy freemen.
God lifts to-day the vail and shows
The features of the demon!
O North and South,
Its victims both,
Can ye not cry,
"Let Slavery die!"
And union find in freedom?

What though the cast-out spirit tear
The nation in his going,
We who have shared the guilt must share
The pang of his o'erthrowing!
Whate'er the loss,
Whate'er the cross,
Shall they complain
Of present pain
Who trust in God's hereafter?

For who that leans on His right arm
Was ever yet forsaken?
What righteous cause can suffer harm
If He its part has taken?
Though wild and loud
And dark the cloud,
Behind its folds
His hand upholds
The calm sky of to-morrow!

Above the maddening cry for blood,
Above the wild war-drumming,
Let Freedom's voice be heard, with good
The evil overcoming.
Give prayer and purse
To stay the Curse
Whose wrong we share,
Whose shame we bear,
Whose end shall gladden Heaven!

In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
While still is spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But, blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the knell
Of Slavery for ever!

Then let the selfish lip be dumb,
And hushed the breath of sighing;
Before the joy of peace, must come
The pains of purifying.
God give us grace
Each in his place
To bear his lot,
And, murmuring not,
Endure and wait and labor!

THE SUB-PREFECT'S WIFE.

In the very heart of the Pyrenees lies the valley of A——, one of the loneliest in the whole mountain range. The Lavedan, which afterward forms the Gave de Pau, glides gently through its green meadows; while the hill-sides, by which it is surrounded, are covered, almost to their summits, by fields of waving corn, orchards of figs and pomegranates, and fruitful vineyards of the vine and olive. The town of the same name nestled in the bosom of this lovely valley, is the seat of a *sous préfecture* for the surrounding *arrondissement*, and, although containing but about 1,500 inhabitants, is visited by most Pyrenean travelers who are attracted by the fame of the loveliness of its site. This valley has been called the paradise of A., and a critical English traveler has not hesitated to declare that it well merited the appellation.

It may not be generally known to our readers that each of the eighty-six departments of France are presided over by a *Préfet*, or Governor, and that these departments are again subdivided into *arrondissements*, presided over by a *Sous-Préfet*, or Lieut.-Governor. These officers are appointed by the Government, and are, in fact, viceroys of the Emperor, and, consequently, are the most important officers in rank outside of the Central Government at Paris. The *Sous-Préfet* of A. is M. De P., a man of good family and some fortune, who, with his charming and accomplished wife performs the part of a Providence to the simple-minded and contented peasantry who inhabit this happy valley and the surrounding mountain districts. Of Madame de P. we will merely say that the dark, lustrous eyes and raven tresses denote a semi-tropical origin, while it is evident that the burning kiss of a southern sun has mingled a deeper tint with the rich carnation of her cheek.

Let us leave this peaceful vale and its inhabitants, and, looking back a score or so of years, find ourselves in the bustling City of New-York, and amid the most crowded streets of its busiest marts.

The frequenters of the Dry-Goods Auction-Rooms of New-York, from 1830 to 1840, might have observed a dark skinned little Frenchman, whose pleasant, self-possessed manners, together with the alacrity with which his bids were accepted by our gentlemanly friend, the late Henry Hone, "Uncle Billy W." and other eminent "criers," gave token that his credit was "A No. 1."

This pleasant little Frenchman (we will call him Mr. D.), under the firm of D. & Co., used to purchase largely for the New-Orleans market, where he kept a thriving shop in Chartres street. We picked up a business acquaintance with him in the aforesaid auction rooms, and, subsequently, on a visit to New-Orleans, found that his firm was considered one of the most substantial, in his line, in that active and flourishing city.

Like most of the bachelor merchants of New-Orleans of that day, D. had chosen a mistress from among the crowds of young colored girls who furnished the chief supply for the market in that line. It is well known to those who have visited the great Southern emporium that there is no use to which a fine, "likely," half-blooded young colored girl can be put that pays so well as placing her as a mistress with some thriving bachelor merchant or professional man. At least it was so five-and-twenty years ago, and probably is so now. This quality of chattel always brought a high price for this purpose. A thousand and fifteen hundred dollars were common prices, and sometimes, in the case of "a first-rate article," even double these prices were obtained. Unfortunately, or fortunately, as the reader may decide, a female child was the fruit of this intimacy. As D. was not one of the "F. F. V.'s," was not even a Virginian, and, in fact, was nothing but a little Frenchman, perhaps an [illegible] that, and had never had the advantages of the [illegible] decisions of Chief-Justice Taney, nor of the teachings of the very reverend and Christian Drs. Seabury and Van Dyke, nor of that learned Jewish Rabbi, from whom some of our eminent Union-savers were lately drinking in lessons in Christianity, he made the terrible mistake of supposing that even a descendant of an African might be the subject of human affection, and might have some rights which, at all events, a Frenchman was inclined, if not *bound* to respect. In pursuance of this notion—which entirely ignored the great theological fact that the Almighty Creator of Heaven and Earth had permitted the curse of a drunken old man, on a disrespectful and undutiful son, to descend and entail upon uncountable millions of innocent, unborn human beings, a misery which renders life undesirable—he took this little dependent being to his heart and his affections. Instead of selling this piece of his own flesh and blood, and pocketing the proceeds, as he most likely would have done, had he been a "high-toned Virginian," he withdrew her from the degrading associations of her own caste and sent her to France to be brought up and educated. There, as is wisely permitted by the laws of the country, he legitimated her and established her in all the rights of "sole daughter of his house and heart." A few years afterward poor D. fell in a duel with small swords. A just retribution cries some Pro-Slavery Divine, for flying in the face of Providence and interfering between the descendant of Ham and the just and righteous curse of Noah.

Time passed—D. and his belongings, had nearly faded from our memory, when they were recalled to us by the following incident:

Not far from the year 1858 we were spending some months in one of the departments of the Pyrenees. In our rambles about the suburbs of the ancient and quiet town of T. we were frequently struck with the appearance of a dwelling and grounds that had something of a home-like look; and once or twice remarked that we had at length seen one place that reminded us somewhat, in its plan and general arrangement, of home. Strolling past this place one day in company with a gentleman who had spent some years in America, we repeated this remark. "That is not very surprising," replied he, "for that house was built and those grounds laid out by a man who made his fortune in America." "Ah, indeed! In what part of America?" "In New-Orleans." "What was his name?" we inquired, with that kind of curiosity that one, far from home, feels about every person and thing even remotely connected with his native land. "His name was D—n." "D.," we repeated, musingly, "why we once knew a little fellow of that name, who did business in New-Orleans, some twenty years ago; could it possibly have been he?" "Very likely; he kept a dry goods store in New-Orleans, in Chartres street." "It must have been the same. Who owns the property now? We heard he had been killed in a duel." "Yes, he fell in a duel, and the property is now owned by M. de P., the *sous Préfet* of A., *who married his daughter!* We learned, upon further inquiry, that little D. was a native of the Pyrenees, who had found his way in early life to New-Orleans, and had there acquired what, in the provinces of France, is considered a very handsome fortune, some $40,000 or $50,000, which at his death he divided between his daughter and a surviving brother. The brother dying shortly after, the daughter came into possession of the whole. M. de P., who was looking out for a wife, meeting with a charming young person with so rich a dowry, and being nothing but a poor, benighted Frenchman, who knew nothing about the prejudice of color, and who had never even heard of "The Gospel according to Hogo," proposed and was accepted, and thus became proprietor of the comfortable American-looking home we have already mentioned. Gossip says—we do not vouch for it—that he gained his appointment by a dodge that would have done credit to the cunningest of office-seeking Yankees. M. F., one of the principal Ministers of the present dynasty, has a snug little cottage in the town of T., where he spends a few weeks occasionally, in retirement from the oppressive cares of office. This cottage commands a charming view of the Pyrenees from its southern exposure; but it unfortunately happened that a long row of tall poplars obstructed the view from one of the windows of the principal *salon*. This row of poplars marked the boundary line of the property left by D. to his daughter. Soon after the marriage, M. de P. became aware that these trees were an eyesore and a source of great annoyance to the powerful Minister. What he did, what he said, what he thought, what he felt, we know not. One fact, however, is certain. When M. F. next looked from the window of his *salon*, the view of the mountains was perfect—not a tree, not a branch, not a leaf obstructed the line of vision. The long row of noble old trees had been felled in a single night. Could complaisance go further? Was it not worthy of a courtier of the Grand Monarque? Of course no word passed on either side; but in as short a period as "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," would permit,—M. de P. received the appointment of *Sous Préfet* of A., and when Messrs. Slidell and Mason shall reach Europe, and the former, after being received at the Court of St. Cloud, shall accompany, or follow, the Imperial cortege in its usual Summer excursion to the Pyrenees, he will doubtless find it one of his most pleasing duties to wait upon Madame de P. in her charming retreat, and assure her, in his blandest tones, not only of his own "most distinguished consideration," but of that of the whole Southern Confederacy. Behold, then, in the grand *Salon* of the *Sous Préfecture* of A., and perhaps in the presence of their Imperial Majesties, the son of the tallow chandler of New-York—the Embassador of the Slaveholders—and the daughter of the colored woman of Louisiana—the wife of the Emperor's *Sous Préfet*—and say of the little French shopkeeper, and the great Yankee slaveholder, which is the civilized man, and which the BARBARIAN?

PERSONAL.

—A Washington correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican* says that Garrett Davis is a gentleman, slight in stature, elderly, quiet, grave. A fine head—thin white hair, the baldness of the brow giving prominence to the benevolence and energy indicated by the phrenological development—clear bright eyes, a Wellingtonian nose—a firm, straight mouth—a complexion untarnished by dissipation, and an expression of feature honest and steadfast, without concealments and without fear. According to the same writer] if the new Senator from Oregon (Mr. Stark) is a true man, he should sue his face for libel. He has a long, evasive countenance; shiny, sandy hair; narrow forehead, white eye-brows, colorless, pale eyes, nearly closed, which watch furtively, felinely; a mouth whose expression is hidden by mahogany whiskers and mustaches.

—A story has gained currency that Gen. Schoepff first had a helping hand extended to him, and was raised from a menial position by Mr. Holt. The real fact is that Professor Trowbridge of the Coast Survey, when at work on the Potomac, needed two men for some ordinary duty, and engaged two persons whom he found in the neighborhood, living in the humblest way, and who were glad of work of any kind. One of these was Schoepff, whom Professor Trowbridge soon discovered was an educated artillery officer. He was soon after put in the Coast Survey Office at Washington, and thence had a position given him in the Patent Office. It was there that he became known to Mr. Holt. His companion, who was also engaged by Professor Trowbridge, was found, we believe, to be an educated man, and is still employed in the Coast Survey.

—A Nashville paper says that "a few steel cannon are wanted at Bowling Green." Floyd, who is somewhere in that region, if a little inducement were offered him, would soon *steal* the iron ones.

SERMONS UPON THE SABBATH.

From The Independent.

The Sabbath Question is on the way to be one of the most important moral questions of our time. That a whole people should agree to cease from secular industries, and open their hearts to truths of affection and of religion for one full day of every seven, is more than interesting, it is sublime. But how shall the inhabitants of this continent be brought to such consent?

It was easy for our fathers to secure extraordinary observance of the Sabbath in New-England. The Sabbath day had become a distinctive badge of Puritanism.

In addition to the real love which religious men had for this world-renowned day, to the solemnity of its sanctions, and to its authority as a divine institution, there was a fervor of zeal no doubt unconsciously derived from the controversies between Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. Among the Reformed churches of England the Sabbath was a holy day; but among Catholics a holiday. It is still so. The Roman Catholic makes it a religious day at the beginning, and a social and almost festive day in the end. The Puritan, disgusted with the desecration to which this led, made it exclusively a religious day, and threw out, with conscientious thoroughness, any element of amusement, as radically inconsistent with the divine nature of worship peculiar to this day.

Thus, on the one side, the old church made the day more attractive and agreeable to the young, the worldly, in short, to the mass of men; while the Reformed churches made it more religious, and far more powerful as an education upon those who accepted it. But these were few.

On the Continent, the Sabbath question was never placed, even in the Reformed churches, upon the grounds which it took among the Puritans in England. The Lutherans did not differ from the Catholics in the spirit of their Sabbath. Not even the Calvinists ever held the rigor of view that obtained across the Channel; so that a large latitude of opinion and conviction has always existed in the Protestant churches.

All these questions are opening among us, and particularly in our large cities. Our population is mixed. They have had different educations. Their childhood associations of the Sabbath have been widely different. The teachings to which they have been reared are dissimilar, and in many cases opposite. Their social life, the customs of the day, have been cast in different molds. While on one side of the street our children are, on Saturday, driving hoop, or playing boisterously, on the other side Jewish worshipers are chanting their services in their synagogue. On the morrow the Jew is at liberty, but the Christian is at church. But even on the Christian Sabbath there is no unity either of worship, opinion, or custom. The Lutheran Sabbath is not the New-England Sunday. The Protestant day is not like the Roman Catholic day.

Now we hold few things so important as the *General and Religious Observance of the Sabbath Day.* One of the most fatal blows at religion, and one of the most uncivilizing to society, would be that which destroyed the Sabbath day. It would be peculiarly oppressive to the Poor. It would make the yoke of labor yet harder, and the burden of care heavier. It would withdraw safeguards that now restrain pleasure from wantonness, and, leaving the popular mind without a regularly recurring moral influence, would soon demoralize it. Even if we regarded the question as one of health, there should be a physiological Sabbath; as a matter of political economy, there should be one day in seven of productive rest.

There are industrial, social, and moral reasons for a Continental Sabbath. Even if there were no authority in the Bible, there is authority in Nature for this day of rest. Even if the revelations of the letter had forgotten to ordain it, the revelation of creation did not forget; and, though the New Testament does not *command* the day, so neither does it *command* eating, sleeping, proper clothing, or any other act or course for which there is already a custom among men, and an organic necessity in nature.

But, while there is no question as to the desirableness and obligatoriness of the Sabbath, there are important questions which should be pondered.

What is the best method of observing the Sabbath? Our *method of keeping* the Sabbath is a very different thing from the doctrine that *the Christian Sabbath is to be observed.*

What are the best methods of producing popular consent to the observance of the Sabbath? We cannot force the day upon people. It would not be desirable to do it if we could. It is not the American Christian way of dealing with men. Our civilization teaches us to take every man in society along with us. The poorest citizen is a general partner in this national concern. *The American Sabbath* must not be a *class Sabbath*; an ecclesiastical day; a peculiar *church day*. It must become the *people's day*. They must be led to adopt it; to love and revere it; to make it a Delight and Honorable! Then there will be a National Sabbath. But, in order to this, the Sabbath which we advocate must have in it some provision or allowance for the wants of every class and condition of men in our nation. It must be a day as humane to the poor as to the rich. Its observance must not be framed for the convenience of those who have ease and leisure, and without sympathy for those who all the week are ground and moiled with oppressive labor. If it is to be National, it must be the People's Sabbath. If it is to be the People's, then it must be the Bible Sabbath. If it is to be the Bible Sabbath, it must, not alone in its general and remote intent, but in its details and working elements and observations, be thoroughly *Humane*. It must be *Christ's Day*.

A course of sermons has been begun in New-York, by such eminent and able ministers as Dr. Rice, Dr. Vinton, Dr. Wm. Adams, Dr. Hague, Dr. Ganse, and others fit to company with them. They will, without doubt, give the best Scriptural view of the nature, authority, and benefit of this divine institution. But we hope that other questions will also be fully and ably discussed.

I. An exposition of the duty of forbearance and kindness among Christians who hold, conscientiously, entirely unlike doctrines respecting the Sabbath. There is a CHRISTIAN LIBERTY that is to be maintained. There is liberty of dissent, liberty of protest, liberty of argument, liberty of variations of belief from any public standard. Nor is a man to lose his Christian name for the exercise of that liberty, nor be made odious for that which Christ put into his hand as a royal prerogative. (Colossians ii. 16, 17.)

II. There ought to be some instruction for the family, as to the method of making the Sabbath a religious day, and yet not irksome and intolerable to children and to persons of quick and restless temperaments. The ART of keeping a Christian Sabbath in the family needs exposition. Many wish to keep the Sabbath. They do not know *how*. Their efforts result in wearisomeness and disgust. But the Lord's day is not a burden, but a rest.

III. We need to have a clear distinction drawn between cheerfulness, joy, the very gayety of love and hope in religious things, and that solemnity that shuts down over worship like night and darkness. The Sabbath may be sober without being ascetic. Under the Christian dispensation it celebrates, in part at least, the most triumphant event of history, the glorious arising of Christ with joy and salvation for the world. Levity, boisterous sport, secular amusement, mere mirth, are to be excluded. But gladness, joyfulness, and Christian festivity ought to mark the day.

IV. Some attention should be given to one of the most oppressed and Sabbath-ridden of all classes—ministers of the Gospel! It seems like a perpetual sarcasm to hear these overworked men thanking God for this day of *rest!* Rest!—Why, half the ministers sat up half the night of Saturday to prepare their two sermons; they rose on Sunday with throbbing temples; they wrought in their studies till the bells toll; they officiate in the most exhausting services for an hour and a half. They rest one or two hours, and then return, for another exhausting service of like duration; and at evening, being now strung up to the highest nervous tension, conduct an evening prayer-meeting, or perhaps preach a third time. Then the man lies awake all night, sleeps a few hours on Monday morning, and on Monday afternoon or Tuesday wakes up in the purgatory of ministers' Blue Monday! This is charmingly entitled a Day of Rest! And like to it is the service of many a man and woman, overtasked in brain and nerve all the week, and then, on the day of *Rest*, working harder than any other [illegible] day of the seven. The fact is, that church lab[illegible] the overworked are tax[illegible] are so arranged that [illegible] do nothing at all. [illegible] still more, and the indolent [illegible] they work who [illegible] they rest who should work; and of pulpit [illegible] desecration of the Sabbath, and Sunday-school violation of God's laws of rest, and of church disregard of a Christian observance.

We hope that a course of sermons by our ablest New-York divines will not close until there has been some earnest effort to show to the great common people how the Sabbath day may be a joy, a liberty, a blessing to them in their persons, their families, and communities—a blessing of God to soul and body! GOD BE PRAISED FOR THE SABBATH!

FOR CHARLIE'S SAKE.

C. D. P.—Ob. Oct. 23, 1861.

The night is late, the house is still;
The angels of the hour fulfill
Their tender ministries, and move
From couch to couch, in cares of love.
They drop into thy dreams, sweet wife,
The happiest smile of Charlie's life,
And lay on Baby's lips a kiss,
Fresh from his angel-brother's bliss;
And, as they pass, they seem to make
A strange, dim hymn, "For Charlie's Sake."

My listening heart takes up the strain,
And gives it to the night again,
Fitted with words of lowly praise,
And patience learned of mournful days,
And memories of the dead child's ways.

His will be done, His will be done!
Who gave and took away my son,
In "the far land" to shine and sing
Before the Beautiful, the King,*
Who every day doth Christmas make,
All star'd and bell'd for Charlie's sake.

For Charlie's sake I will arise;
I will anoint me where he lies,
And change my raiment, and go in
To the Lord's House, and leave my sin
Without, and seat me at his board,
Eat, and be glad, and praise the Lord.
For wherefore should I fast and weep,
And sullen moods of mourning keep?
I cannot bring him back, nor he,
For any calling, come to me.†
The bond the angel Death did sign,
God sealed—for Charlie's sake, and mine.

I'm very poor—his slender stone
Marks all the narrow field I own;
Yet, patient husbandman, I till
With faith and prayers, that precious hill,
Sow it with penitential pains,
And, hopeful, wait the latter rains;
Content if, after all, the spot
Yield barely one forget-me-not—
Whether or figs or thistles make
My crop, content for Charlie's sake.

I have no houses, builded well—
Only that little lonesome cell,
Where never romping playmates come,
Nor bashful sweethearts, cunning-dumb—
An April burst of girls and boys,
Their rainbowed cloud of glooms and joys,
Born with their songs, gone with their toys;
Nor ever is its stillness stirred
By purr of cat, or chirp of bird,
Or mother's twilight legend, told
Of Homer's pie, or Tiddler's gold,
Or Fairy, hobbling to the door,
Red-cloaked and weird, banned and poor,
To bless the good child's gracious eyes,
The good child's wistful charities,
And crippled changeling's hunch to make
Dance on his crutch, for good child's sake.

How is it with the child? 'Tis well;
Nor would I any miracle
Might stir my sleeper's tranquil trance,
Or plague his painless countenance:
I would not any Seer might place
His staff on my immortal's face,
Or lip to lip, and eye to eye,
Charm back his pale mortality.
No, Shunammite! I would not break
God's stillness. Let them weep who wake.‡

For Charlie's sake my lot is blest:
No comfort like his mother's breast,
No praise like her's; no charm expressed
In fairest forms hath half her zest.
For Charlie's sake this bird's caressed
That Death left lonely in the nest;
For Charlie's sake my heart is dressed,
As for its birth-day, in its best;
For Charlie's sake we leave the rest
To Him who gave, and who did take,
And saved us twice, for Charlie's sake. * * *.

* Isaiah xxxiii., 17. † 2 Samuel, xii., 16, 23. ‡ 2 Kings, iv., 26, 29, 34.

FROM MISSOURI.

General Henderson Appointed to the Senate—His Position—General Wilson—How the Union Slaveholders Talk—What Neutrality has Cost us—Forty Thousand Loyal Missouri Troops in the Field—The Claim Commissioners—Supreme Judge Appointed—The Negroes again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

Acting-Governor Hall has appointed Brigadier-General John B. Henderson of the loyal State forces to the remaining vacancy from Missouri in the Senate of the United States. General Henderson is now in the field at the head of his brigade on the North Missouri Railroad, as he has not yet received notice of his appointment. He is a native of Missouri, residing in Louisiana, Pike County. He is a lawyer of high standing, and a few days ago declined a seat upon the Supreme bench, tendered him by Governor Gamble. General Henderson was a Douglas Democrat, at the last Congressional election, defeated for the House of Representatives by Maj. James S. Rollins, who ran as a Bell-Everett man, and led him about two hundred votes. He is a slaveholder, but emphatically opposed to letting that institution stand in the way of the war; and has no scruples about confiscating the slaves of rebels. He is a man of ability, whose frankness and integrity has always commanded the respect of his political opponents. No appointment, outside of their own ranks, could be more acceptable to the Republicans of the State. Mr. Blair's influence for the position was thrown in favor of Samuel T. Glover, esq., of St. Louis.

The Missouri Legislature, which meets next Winter, will elect two Senators to fill the seats of Gen. Wilson and Gen. Henderson. A "conservative" Union man who holds a high position in the State Government gives me this explanation in regard to Gen. Wilson: "I think it is true that he participated in that meeting in Andrew County, about the first of May, which characterized the 'war upon the South' as 'cruel and diabolical.' But Gen. Wilson resides in a strong Secession county, and the truth is that was the position we nearly all occupied at that time. We were advocating armed neutrality, which always was a humbug; but many thought it good policy, and in order to do it we were compelled to oppose the war. But we soon had a more tenable position, and there has been and is no more stanch and reliable Union man than Gen. Wilson. He is not only for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but though he owns twenty negroes, he believes in no sort of tenderness toward rebel slaveholders. He will vote for as radical measures on that subject as any other member of Congress from a Slave State. Many misunderstood our position on that subject. We are all in favor of confiscating the property of rebels, including their slaves. All we object to is a proposition to set loose in the State 40,000 or 50,000 free negroes. Adopt any feasible plan for their colonization, and it shall have our hearty support.'

It is but just to nearly all the members of the State Government, and to the controlling element which they represent, to say that unlike many of the Union men in Kentucky, they do not attempt to dictate terms to the Administration, or join in the howl about "Abolition." What they *do* clamor for, in common with the people of every loyal State, is fighting. They want to see something done. They know that no amount of organizing and drilling can convert our soldiers into such material as constitutes European armies; but they know also that every day the so-called Southern Confederacy is allowed to stand, adds to its moral strength before the world, and that against the enemy we have to fight, the undisciplined valor of our volunteers is more effective than they could ever prove, if it were possible to make every man of them a mere military automaton. Only whip out the rebels, and they will not make trouble about the Slavery question.

But how justly is the "armed neutrality" doctrine characterized as a "humbug," and how injurious has been our timid respect for it. Months ago, Gen. Prentiss, and afterward Gen. Fremont, desired to occupy Columbus before it contained a single rebel soldier; but Kentucky neutrality was the bugbear which presented it. That error will cost us hundreds of lives and millions of dollars. Gen. Fremont, in opposition to earnest remonstrances, occupied Paducah, just before a rebel force arrived there. He afterward refused to withdraw his troops, as a member of the Cabinet requested; and his firmness has proved invaluable, for, next to Cairo and St. Louis, it is the most important point we hold in the West. Early in the Summer, our stanch, self-sacrificing friends in East Tennessee, clamored for an army to be sent among them, which could easily have sustained itself, strengthened them, and discomfited the rebels at their most vulnerable point. Kentucky neutrality again stood in the way, and the fidelity of the heroic loyalists in East Tennessee is rewarded by permitting them to be murdered in cold blood.

The official report of the State Adjutant-General, Chester Harding, shows that Missouri, on the 1st inst., had 40,017 loyal soldiers in the field. Six thousand of these are enlisted for six months—the remainder for the war; and recruiting still goes on vigorously. Well done, Missouri!

The War-Claims Commissioners, with their 20 employees, will continue in session three or four weeks longer. The whole number of claims filed before them is 5,875, amounting in the aggregate to $9,667,371 55. Of these debts, about two millions were incurred under Gen. Lyon, and nearly as much more by continuing, after his removal, arrangements for supplies, &c., during the administration of Gen. Fremont. The members of the Commission have labored industriously, and with a desire to do justice both to the Government and the claimants. The Government is represented before them by Samuel T. Glover, esq., of this city, who subjects all the claims to the most searching scrutiny, and whose ability, earnestness, and long legal experience, give him peculiar fitness for the position.

Benjamin Loan, esq., of St. Joseph, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Missouri, but has not yet signified his acceptance. The position was previously tendered to Gen. Henderson, Mr. Glover, and one or two other eminent lawyers, but they declined it. As there are now six hundred cases on the docket, it will be by no means a sinecure; but it is of the utmost importance that the post should be filled by a stanch man, as the Supreme Court has the power, should it see fit, to overthrow the present State Government, and bring back the anarchy which succeeded the flight of Claib. Jackson.

Another officer of the regular army, who has just returned from the interior, north of the Missouri River, where he secured several squads of rebels, assures me that nearly all the information which led to their capture, was given to him voluntarily by the slaves. In one instance a negro walked *sixty miles* to his camp, to tell him the whereabout of a gang of rebels. Whenever Gen. Halleck gives us a fresh promulgation of General Order No. 3, we trust that he will append to it a score or two of these facts, to prove his assertion that that Order was "not a political, but a military one."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS PRICE AND HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The following is the correspondence which has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received information that you, as Major-General commanding this Department, have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations, and that men, officers and privates, belonging to this army, have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offense or crime, have been shot.

In some cases, I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been subject to the same thing whenever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that in others they have been by military coercion forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases.

I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men especially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroads, culverts, and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to General Court-Martial for alleged crimes, which all the laws of warfare heretofore recognized by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful.

I have learned that such persons when tried, if convicted of the offense or offenses as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment.

These statements I cannot believe to be correct. But let us understand each other on this subject. Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits and to treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I may or will make for similar cases?

Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving of death whenever and wherever they may be captured? or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of civilized warfare?

Do you regard the destruction of important roads for the transportation of facilities for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent?

Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, &c., as amenable to an enemy's court-martial, or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of the State?

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General commanding the Department of Missouri.

The following is Gen. Halleck's reply:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1862.

Gen. STERLING PRICE, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL: Your letter, dated Springfield, Jan. 12, is received. The troops, of which you complain, on the Kansas frontiers and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them, I respectfully refer you to Major-Gen. David Hunter, commanding the Department of Kansas, Headquarters Fort Leavenworth. You also complain that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by you to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general Court-Martial for the alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct.

Where individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried, and, if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not. You must be aware, General, that no order of yours can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crimes. But let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroad bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill them, if possible, in open warfare; or, if we capture them, we shall treat them as prisoners of war.

But it is well understood that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of peaceful citizens, and under false pretenses, through our lines into Northern Missouri to rob and destroy property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands, and this, too, without military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder, and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers, but under false pretenses and in the guise of private citizens. You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war. If you do, will you refer me to a single authority on the laws of war which recognizes such a claim? I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General
Commanding Department.

JOHN BRIGHT.

BY PAMELIA S. VINING.

I honor you, John Bright!
With your head up in the light,
In your honest English might
Standing forth for Truth and Right;
You 're a man!
And that 's a good deal said,
In these days of strife and dread—
Days of manliness stark dead,
Or stark mad.

I hear across the deep,
Noble, earnest accents sweep—
Words that make me laugh and weep
Both at once,
In a burst of joy, John Bright!
That one man, on Truth's fair hight.
With the two extremes in sight
Of man's blessing and man's blight—
Mortal weal and mortal woe,

Hath a soul to speak out clear
To the Old and New World's ear
So that every man may hear
And understand
Freedom's utterance, bold and strong,
Human right 'gainst human wrong,
Right of Weakness to be strong—
Deathless right!

And the tears are in my eyes,
When I think you sympathize
With my country, rent and torn
By Dissensions cruel thorn;
Bleeding fast,
God alone can tell how fast,
Possibly her best and last
Patriot blood. O God! I bless,
In this hour of our distress,
Our confusion, loss and strain,
Shuddering hopes and throbbing pain—
Thee I bless, that o'er the main
Comes one honest human tone,
Freedom's, Truth's, Religion's, own
Us to cheer!

Thus across the troubled water,
I, America's sad daughter,
From our fields of death and slaughter
Stretch my hand
Gratefully to you, John Bright!
Honest champion of Right,
Standing up in Heaven's pure light—
Up, on such a goodly hight
That both hemispheres may see
How you look, John Bright!
With God's sunshine on your head,
Like a Heavenly halo shed,
From the Empyrean hight.

"PIKE'S PEAK."

FROM COLORADO TERRITORY.

Col. N. J. Bond, of Buckskin Joe, in the Rocky Mountains, seventy miles south-west of Denver, and near the head-waters of the Arkansas, South Platte, and Blue rivers, gave us a call on Friday. (The Blue is an affluent of the Colorado, and Buckskin Joe lies this side but just at the foot of the dividing ridge or snowy range of the Rocky Mountains, the route to it from Denver leading up the South Platte and through the South Park, which Col. Bond regards as one of the pleasantest spots of earth, with a deep, rich soil already in good part taken up by settlers, mainly for "ranches" or cattle-farms.) Agriculture is steadily gaining ground in and about the Rocky Mountains, vegetables being largely grown about Denver. Prices at Buckskin Joe a month since were as follows: Bacon $25 per cwt. Flour $15 do. Potatoes 12½ cents per pound.

The mines were yielding finely throughout the Mountains—some of them generously; though of course a great many get their labor for their pains, and are intensely disgusted with "Pike's Peak." Labor at Buckskin Joe was $2½ per day, and a good many hands were employed in Mining at that rate. But a great many who attempted to mine 'on their own book,' with little or no capital or experience, soon exhausted all their means and would gladly return to the States if they could borrow the means.

Col. Bond is confident that the development of the gold of the Rocky Mountains has but begun. He states that the washing of the sands of the Arkansas had but begun this season, and there was promise that ten to twenty miles of that stream would pay for fluming. In one place, some washers had got down ten feet in the bed of that river, and had reached sand that paid over $1 to the pan, when the Fall rise of the water put a stop to their operations, while they must have still been some feet from the bed rock. Of course, they were confident of doing much better further down.

Col. Bond showed us nuggets nearly pure worth from $10 to $90, with several retorted lumps worth from $100 up to $1,400. They looked inviting; but we still believe a majority of those who go to the Rocky Mountains for gold will wish they had waited for the Pacific Railroad.

The $5 pieces minted at Buckskin Joe are indifferent specimens of the coiner's art; but the $5s and $10s turned out at Denver by Clark, Gruber & Co. would satisfy the most fastidious. And Col. Bond assured us that many of them have been recoined at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, and have proved worth their face, with enough over to pay the cost of coinage. We believe that is not usual with volunteer coinage, not even in California.

One of the scourges of "Pike's Peak" is impure or adulterated dust, which passes from hand to hand at $18 per ounce when it is not really worth $15. Nobody wishes to bear the loss involved in its assay, and so it is kept traveling, when the public interest demands that it should be assayed and its actual value established. So we see that depreciated currency is not a nuisance in paper-money regions alone.

Col. Bond is confident that men of brains and means may yet do well in Colorado, and that Pike's Peak is not "played out," by ever so much, though some luckless fortune-hunters may be

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

A Full and Complete Narrative

THE RATOUNT CHARGE OF THE NINTH OHIO.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

VARIOUS INTERESTING INCIDENTS

[From Our Special Correspondent.

MILL SPRING, Pulaski County, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

"The Western volunteers will make short work of it. Bluster was a favorite word in the mouths of the men of my last letter from Mumfordville, where several of Bonifay had been so falsified stupidly. At one place, the Sangamon have lost their bubble in the eastern part of this State. Its sway gradually originated by them in the course of two seasons ago, has shifted to the four winds of heaven, a few hours, and finished irremediable disgrace upon the whole Rebel cause by the most ignominious features of a total rout. A leader that had boasted so many months the key-stone of Tent Tennessee, and prize invaded and devastated Kentucky, has been stolen, and then made to meet a well-deserved fate. Not a Rebel in Kentucky, Tennessee, or the West entire so sore, and by the breaking the road to Bowling Green, cut off from the Southern portion of the States, indirectly opened to the Union forces deliverance. With the capture of Zollicoffe's camp, the rallying column of Gen. Buell's center and right will rapidly and completely, from the Rebels and all concerned at Bowling Green, and few more days will dislodge them from the last vestige of Kentucky soil from Kentucky soil.

Such are the results of the bloody but successful work of our troops on the day before yesterday—the Battle of Mill Spring, as it is called, and some days after everything yet achieved by the Union arms, in this war. We anticipated review of the military operations in this section during the last week, together with the full details of their glorious culmination on Saturday, will yield a full idea of the extent of this blunt and consequential Union victory. The accompanying map will greatly aid in comprehending the letter.

It was in the last days of November that Zollicoffe reached the commander of the department, as well as the people of the country, with hopes formed by his various movement from the Cumberland Gap, Cumberland River, Mill Springs, and North Fork of the river, only some 15 miles north of this place. It caused an immediate and general stir, and, in one generals, when he took complicity by stories, were sent forward to the Rebels. His subsequent selection of a position for intrenched encampments on both banks of the river was not the least regretful to any general, and proved him to be the author of a good sensational eye. The location of Mill Springs was favorable that he could not only control the navigation of the river and the means to the adjoining towns and stores and farms, but also command all gaps of the central portion of the State, which is generally at the mercy of the Rebels for supplies.

As already stated, our Generals were altogether unprepared for his unexpected sweep upon the country below them. The will the enemy's force, and made any evidence of great precipitous on their part in throwing his forces into the field, and that all which the days ago was to advance Gen. Thomas's fifteen hundred Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and seven cavalry and a battery in front of him, in order to check any aggressive outbreaks, or, if necessary, to the small force of Kentucky troops under Gen. Schoepf, and Zollicoffe's force, and thought sufficient for the prevention of any incursion north of the river in this direction. But nothing was so unfortunate, since, as the sudden revolution from the Rebels for nearly five weeks, although the Rebels made the most of the opportunity for their control, of all grain, fodder, cattle, etc., during that time. An intercepted letter of their writing one army appeared to be considered more fatal than the encouragement of the rebel journals.

At last, symptoms of an intention to drive the Confederate occupants from Kentucky appeared, and Two Brigades of Gen. Thomas's division, under his personal command, were sent to Lebanon, Columbia, and Burkesville, by way of Columbia, toward this place, and, as it was ascertained, the Rebels were reported that a demonstration against Zollicoffe was impending. On Thursday last the 7th Ohio (German) and 9th Ohio, with the Ninth Kentucky, left Mumfordville, the 31 Missouri, Col. Van Cleve, Bardstown, Col. Manson, the 10th Indiana, Col. Barnett, Bardstown, Col. Wolford's Cavalry, Col. Wolford's Cavalry, Lebanon and Gen. Thomas and staff, arrived after a most fatiguing march of some days, in Lancaster, and, as we heard made, its Jamestown, as a point about eight miles southeast of Somerset, on the road to Mill Spring, Pulaski, and the rebel intrenchments, and pleased the troops were all ready for the fight, and that we have all enough this series as "Logan's place," very extensive preparation of several days previous, on Friday, the 10th Ohio, Col. Steedman, and the 35 Kentucky, Col. Harlan, and three detached companies of the 1st regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and an Ohio Battery, reached within 10 miles of Somerset, Pulaski County, and, in consequence of the unexpected inclemency of the weather, they were ordered back to

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 29.

1,000 U. S. 6s '81 regist'd.	89	35 Del. and Hud. Can Co.	93
1,000 U. S. 6s '74 coupon.	79	50 Hudson River RR.	38
5,000 Illinois War Loan.	74	50 do.	
5,000 Tenn. State 6s '90.	44	50 Reading Railroad.	
8,000 California State 7s.	81	100 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip.	61
1,000 Brooklyn City W. L.	99	100 do.	61
5,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s.	101	100 do.	61
1,000 Erie RR. 4th M. Bs.	75	350 Cleve. and Pitts. RR.	16
3,000 Hud. Riv. RR. 1st M.	109	200 Mich. C. RR., ex div.	51
3,000 Hud. Riv. Con. Bs.	75	100 do.	51
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. Old	97	50 do.	52
3,000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs.	90	100 do.	52
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	83	10 do.	52
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	40	10 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	20
15,000 American Gold.	103	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	41
10,000 do.	103	50 Gal. & Ch. RR.	68
10,000 do.	103	2,100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	40
100 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	99	200 do.	40
35 do.	99	100 do.	40
150 do.	99	1,350 do.	40
50 do.	98	100 do.	41
50 New-York Cen. RR.	83	200 do.	41
200 do.	83	100 Chic. & R. I. RR.	55
100 do.	83	100 do.	55
50 do.	83	350 do.	55
50 Erie Railway.	34	50 do.	55
125 do.	35	100 do.	55
50 do.	34	100 do.	55
100 Erie Railway Pref'd.	58	150 do.	55
150 do.	58	100 Chic. B. & Q. RR.	62
50 do.	58	50 do.	62

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89	100 Har. R. R.	12
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	89	250 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip.	62
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.	44	100 do.	61
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Coup.	89	75 Harlem R. R. Pref.	30
1,000 U. C. State 6s.	61	150 Mich. Cent. RR. ex-Div	52
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bds.	101	12 do.	52
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	85	100 do.	52
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	40	100 Mich. So. & N. I. Gt'd Stock	41
100 Erie Railway, Pref.	58	50 do.	41
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	99	600 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	42
50 do.	99	200 do.	41
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	84	150 do.	41
50 do.	84	200 do.	41
150 Erie Railway.	35	400 do.	42
100 do.	35	300 do.	42
50 do.	35	200 do.	41
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	39		
50 do.	39		

Money Markets

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1862—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange was to fair extent this morning, and the market generally was firm. The later advices from the Burnside expedition are less disastrous than the first reports, and this fact had a favorable influence on the market. A considerable amount of stock has been thrown upon the market within a few days, but without much effect, under the impression that the Currency bill will promptly pass Congress, and that under this temporary arrangement of our financial difficulties the market must rise. After the Board the quotations were well sustained, and at the Second Board the market was strong and active. The most marked change to-day has been in Toledo, which sold as high as 42¼, under a rumor that a dividend was impending. The floating debt is reported as down to $130,000, and the traffic is largely improving. So many false rumors of a dividend on this road have been circulated heretofore, that we wait for the declaration before believing. After the session the market was heavy, and a decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent was established. Central was 83⅝@83¾; Toledo, 41¼@41½; Erie Preferred, 58@58¼, &c. Government Securities were not active and lower. The latest quotations were: United States 6s, '81, Coupons, 89¼@89¾; United States 6s, 81, Registered, 88¾@89; United States 5s, '74, 79@80; Indiana 5s, 75@77; Tennessee State 6s, 44¾@45; Virginia State 6s, 51; Missouri State 6s, 42@42¼; American Gold, 103¼@103½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 99@99¼; New-York Central Railroad Company, 83¾@83⅞; Erie Railroad, 35@35¼; Erie Railroad Preferred, 58@58¼; Hudson River Railroad, 38@39; Harlem Railroad, 12@12¼; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 30@30¼; Reading Railroad, 40¾@41; Michigan Central Railroad, 52¼@52½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 21¼@21½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 41¼@41½; Panama Railroad, 112¾@113¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 61¾@62¼; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 67¾@68; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 41¾@41⅞; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 55⅛@55¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 61¾@62¼.

The market for foreign bills is dull and heavy. Sterling is 111@113½ for good to prominent bills. Francs are 5.05@4.97½.

Freights are dull and rates are slightly lower. To Liverpool the engagements are 13,000 bush. Corn at 9¼d., in bulk; 50 bbls. and 50 tuns Tallow at 25s.; 50 tcs. and 50 tuns Lard at 27s. 6d.; 400 boxes Bacon at 47s. 6d., and by neutral vessels 125 bhds. Tallow, 50 boxes Bacon, and 200 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 60 tuns Logwood at 30s.; 600 bbls. Petroleum Oil at 6s.; 250 bags Cloverseed at 27s. 6d., by a British vessel. To London: 600 bales Flour at 3s.; 1,000 bbls do. at 3s. 4½d., by a foreign vessel; 200 bbls. Pork at 4s.; 35 tcs., 55 boxes, and 50 tuns Bacon at 30s.; 500 tcs. Beef at 7s., and 150 tuns Logwood on private terms. To the Continent there is nothing of moment going forward, and West India and South American freights are also very dull. The charters are a British brig of 296 tuns, to the north side of Cuba and back, at $40 for Sugar, and another British brig of 229 tuns, to the south side of Cuba and back, at $1,875.

In gold there is not much movement outside of the Board, at which sales were made at 103¼, closing dull. In the street the transactions are to moderate extent at 103@103½. The demand continues to come mainly from speculative quarters. The demand for 7.30 ℔ cent notes is rather more active at 2@2¼ ℔ cent discount for clean notes, and 5 ℔ cent discount for indorsed notes. The small denominations are scarce and in demand.

The public debt on the 15th of January was $360,761,000. Up to next July it will be $650,000,000, and if the war continues until July, 1863, the estimated debt will be $1,200,000,000, including the floating debt.

The following are Thompson Brothers quotations for Currency to-day:

	disc.		disc.
New-England	¼@—	Ohio and State Bk. Ind.	½@—
New-York State	¼@—	Kentucky	2@—
East Jersey	¼@—	Illinois	3@30
West Jersey	¼@—	Wisconsin	5@65
Pennsylvania	1@—	Missouri	5@50
Philadelphia	¼@—	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	½@—	Canada	par.
Wheeling	5@—		

SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Guilders	$ 40
Spanish Dollars	1 10	English Silver	4 85
Five-Franc Pieces	93	Species	1 08
Francs	—	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 03
French Crowns	1 10	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 03	Spanish Silver, ℔ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 1½

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 93	Span. Doubloons	$16 75
Old Sovereigns	4 83	Patriot Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 90	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten-Thaler Pieces	8 00	Gold, Am. New	1 03
Ten-Guilder Pieces	4 04	Bk. of England Notes	4 93

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1862.

ASHES are steady and in fair demand at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls.

BEESWAX is steady and in limited request at 32@32½c., cash.

COTTON—The demand has been less active, but the market closes steady; sales of 300 bales. We repeat quotations:

New-York Classification	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	27	27	27	27
Middling	31½	31½	33	32½
Middling Fair	35	35	35	36
Fair	—	—	—	—

COFFEE—The inquiry to-day has not been very active, but prices for all kinds are very strong at the close. We hear of sales of 150 bags Rio at 19@19½c.; 200 bags Santos at 22½@24c.; 50 bags Java at 25c.; and 75 bags St. Domingo at 20c., the latter cash.

Rio	18 @21	Bombay	— @—
Maracaibo	22 @24	Laguayra	22 @24
Java	25 @27	Costa Rica	— @—
Jamaica	— @—	St. Domingo	19½@20

COAL—The inquiry is good for Domestic and the market is firm with moderate arrivals at $4 25@$5 25 ℔ ton. In Foreign there is little doing; sales of 650 tuns Scotch Splinth and Scotch Steam at $4 50 cash in bond, the former for export.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in limited demand at 16@18c. for light and heavy weights. Other kinds are quiet and prices unchanged.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active request at 27c. Other kinds are quiet and prices unchanged.

DYEWOODS are dull at $18@$19 50 for Jamaica Logwood; $19@$20 for St. Domingo do., and $24@$27 for Cuba Fustic.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western Canal Flour is dull and rather lower, although there is no anxiety to press sales; shippers are holding off, awaiting mail advices by the Europa; trade brands are in moderate request, and prices are irregular; the sales include 7,600 bbls. at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine State and Western; $5 67@$5 80 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 72½@$5 80 for Extra State; $5 85@$5 90 for Fancy do.; $5 90@$6 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $6 05@$6 75 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 350 bbls at $5 70@$6 50 for Extras. Southern Flour is rather quiet and somewhat heavy, though not quotably lower; sales of 800 bbls. at $5 60@$6 30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$6 85 for Extras. Rye Flour is in limited demand; sales of 150 bbls. at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is steady but inactive; sales of 150 bbls. at $3 for Jersey, and $3 40 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $1 75@$1 85 ℔ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—The business in all descriptions is limited, both buyer and seller holding off until the action of Congress upon the Tariff question shall have been made public. We quote: Raisins, at $3 20@$3 40 for Bunch and Layer; and Currants, at 10@10½c.

FISH continues extremely dull, but prices generally are maintained. We quote Dry Cod at $2 62½@$3 50 as to quality; $4 @$6 25 for small and large No. 3 Mass. Mackerel; $7 @$7 25 for large No. 2 do.; $9@$9 25 for medium No. 1 do., and $2 25@$4 for Pickled Herring; 20@24c. for Scaled do., and 12@13c. for No. 1 do.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, but steady at 35@40c. for Tennessee and prime Western.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is characterized by extreme dullness, and is somewhat heavy, though not quotably lower in the absence of sales of moment. Most holders, however, are not desirous of realizing. Shippers are holding off awaiting the steamer's mail. Barley is quiet but firm at 85c.@$1, as to quality. Barley Malt is inactive but steady at 85c.@$1. Oats are in better supply and are dull and heavy at 40@41c. for Canadian and Western and 42@42½c. for State. Rye is in fair demand and prices are without essential change; sales of 6,500 bush. State at 83c. on the dock, and 84@85c. delivered. Corn is in limited demand, and closes dull and rather lower; sales of 37,000 bush. at 66c. for new Southern Yellow, and 63c. for old Western Mixed in store. The receipts are fair and the stock in store is quite large, hence the heaviness.

GUNNY-BAGS are less active, but are firm at 14c., cash.

GUNNY CLOTH is firm at 12½c., cash, but the inquiry is less active.

HEMP—Our market is quite dull, and prices are nominally the same. At Boston, 2,100 ℔ Manilla sold at 7½c., cash.

HOPS—The market is steady, with a fair demand; sales of 150 bales New at 17@22c., as to quality. Old are dull, and prices nominal.

HONEY—The business is very limited, and prices, if anything, are rather easier; small sales at 52@55c.

HIDES—There is still a good fair demand and holders are very firm, many refusing to sell at present rates. We quote Buenos Ayres at 25@26c.; Rio Grande at 23@24c.; Orinoco at 22@22½c.; Matamoras at 21c.; Country Slaughter, trimmed and cured, at 7½@8c.; and City do. at 7½@8c. The stock on hand is 217,400, against 248,100 same time last year.

HAY—The demand for shipping is fair and with limited arrivals the market is firmer; sales of 1,400 bales at 85@90c. ℔ 100 ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, but firm, at $23@$24, cash for best brands, and $24@$25, 6 mos. Inferior brands are selling at a decline of $1 ℔ tun on these rates; sales of 300 tuns within the range. American Pig is sold ahead of production at $20@$26 50, cash, for best brands.

INDIA RUBBER is in limited demand; sales of 1,000 ℔ Carthagena at 40c., cash.

LEAD—Soft Spanish and German is in light stock, and the market is firm; sales of 100 tuns Spanish at $7, cash, and 50 tuns English at the same price. Galena is scarce, and held at $7 15. Bar, Sheet and Pipe, are steady at 8@8½c., cash.

LATH—The market is dull, owing to the meager supply offering, and the extreme rates asked. We quote nominally at $1 87½@$1 50, 3 mos.

LIME is in very light stock, and in the absence of sales previous rates are merely nominal.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber is scarce, but the inquiry is very limited, and in the absence of sales previous rates are somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—There is good demand for Hemlock Sole, and prices are very firm. We quote light to middle Buenos Ayres at 20@23c., and California do. at 19½@21c. Oak Sole also meets with a good inquiry, and full prices are obtained. We quote Slaughter and Salted light to middle at 27@31c.; Western at 26@29c.; light to middle Cropped 31@34c. Slaughter Upper in rough is quiet. French Calf Skins are in small stock, and transactions limited; prices are nominally unchanged.

MOLASSES—We still find a very dull market, and the only sales that have come under our notice are 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.; and 10 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c. We quote:

Cuba, Muscovado	21@28	Porto Rico	30@40
Cuba, Clayed	20@22	New-Orleans	50@—

NAVAL STORES remain extremely quiet, pending the result of the Burnside Expedition, and prices generally are somewhat nominal, in the absence of important transactions; sales of 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at $1 45; and 60 do., in shipping order, at $1 42½ cash; an inside rate; but job lots from store command $1 47½@$1 50.

NAILS are steady at 3½c. for Cut, and 13½c. for Wrought Horse, less a slight discount for cash.

OILS continue extremely quiet, and prices are without essential change.

OIL CAKE—The supply is light and the market is nominal; $34@$35 50 for Western, and $35@$41 for City, in bags and bbls.

OIL MEAL—The demand is good and the market is unsettled; small sales of State at $1 67@$1 70 ℔ 100 ℔.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and the market is quite firm, especially for Mess; sales of 3,350 bbls. at $13 for new Mess; $12 25 for old do.; $9 25@$9 50 for new Prime, and $13 25@$13 37 for City Prime Mess. Beef is quiet, but for Extra. Beef Hams are in fair demand, and with only a limited supply offering prices are firm; sales of 160 bbls. at $14 75 for good Western, and $16 for Cragin's Extra. Cut Meats are in good supply, and in fair demand; sales of 78 tcs. Western at 4@4½c. for Shoulders in salt, and 6½@6c. for Hams. Bacon is steady, and in moderate request; sales of 200 bxs. at 6½@6½c. for City Cumberland, and 7c. for Short-Ribbed City. Dressed Hogs are active, and quite firm at $4@$4 25 for Western, and $4 25@$4 40 for City, ℔ 100 ℔. Lard is a shade easier, and in fair demand: sales of 1,350 bbls. at 7¾@8⅛c., and Choice City at 8½c.; included in the sales are 500 bbls. Prime Kettle, deliverable in all March, at 8c. Butter is steady and in moderate demand, at 17@21c. for good to choice State; 14@17c. fair to good do.; 14@16c. for Western Reserve Ohio; 12@14c. for Middle and Southern do., and 13@15c. for Roll. Cheese are in fair demand at 6@7c. for State, and 5¼@6c. for Ohio.

RICE—There has been nothing of importance doing since our last. Holders are firm. We quote at 6@6½c. for East India, and 7@7½c. for Carolina.

SUGARS—Raw has been in very limited request, and the market closes heavy; the decline in prices during the past week is from ⅛@¼c. ℔ ℔, mainly on the low grades, which are quite plenty; the higher grades, being comparatively scarce and more sought after, are rather better sustained; no sales of consequence have transpired to-day. Fair Refining may be quoted at 7¼@7½c., and fair Grocery at 7¾c. Refined are still very steady at 10½@11c. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed; 10¼@10½c. for soft White Coffee; and 9@9½c. for soft Yellow Coffee. We quote:

SALTPETER—Crude is inactive, and we hear of only small sales, at 13c.; Nitrate Soda is nominally unchanged.

SPICES—The demand is still very limited, but prices continue firm, under the expected increase of duty. We hear of only about 50 bags Ginger, at 17c. We quote: Cassia, at 36@37½c.; Ginger, 16@17c.; Pepper, 19@19½c.; Pimento, 14¼@14½c.; Cloves, at 21@22½c.; Nutmegs, 75@80c.; and Mace, 5¼@60c.

SEEDS—The market is dull and heavy for Cloverseed; the supply is fair; sales of 320 bags at 7@7½c. Timothy and Rough Flax Seeds are scarce and nominal at $2 ℔ bush.

SALT—The market is rather quiet but firm at $1 90 for Ashton's; $1 70@$1 80 for Worthington's and Jeffrey's and Darcy's; 95c.@$1 for Liverpool Ground, and 30@32c. for Turk's Island.

SPELTER is quiet but steady at 6c. for Silesian, and 6¼c. for Lehigh, cash.

SHOT are steady at 8½@9c. for Drop and Buck, cash.

SKINS—Goat are firm, and in moderate request; sales of 4,100 Tampico, average 250 ℔, at 45c., cash, which is an improvement; Deer are scarce, and, with limited receipts, prices rule high.

TIN—Pig is rather quiet, but very firm, at 34@34½c., cash, for Straits, and 35@36c. for Banca; Plates are in moderate request; sales of 1,000 boxes at $9 83 for ⅓ X extra Wasters; $9 25, cash, for I. C. Charcoal, and other brands in the same proportion.

TALLOW—The market is heavy and is less active; the supply is liberal; sales of 20,000 ℔ Prime at 9¼@9½c., the latter an extreme. Rough Fat is selling at 6½c., cash.

TEA—The market, during the past week, has been active, and prices rule very firm, at the late advance. We hear of no sales in addition to those reported yesterday.

WHISKY is in better request, and the market is a shade better; sales of 940 bbls. at 24@24½c. chiefly at the latter rate.

WHALEBONE is in limited demand at previous rates.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece is firm, and in moderate request; sales of 130,000 ℔ at 50@55c. for fine grades. Pulled is in fair demand; sales of 15,000 ℔ at 46@48c. for superfine and extra. Foreign is in moderate request; sales of 700 bales fine Cape at 28@30c. We quote:

Dom. S. Fleece ℔ ℔	50½@55	South Am. com. wash'd	14 @17
Am. full-blood Mer.	50 @52	S. Am. Entre Rios do.	22 @28
Am. ½ and Merino	50 @52	S. American unwash'd	9 @12
Am. nat. and ¼ Merino	50 @52	S. Am. cord., washed	33 @35
Extra pulled	46 @50	East India washed	32 @43
Superfine pulled	46 @50	African unwashed	16 @20
No. 1 pulled	43 @46	African washed	30 @38
California fine, unw'd	18 @40	Smyrna washed	27 @40
California common do.	25 @30	Smyrna unwashed	18 @25
Peruvian washed	38 @42	Mexican unwashed	12 @14
Valparaiso unwashed	13 @15		

ZINC—The market is quiet, but steady at 7¼@7½c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Jan. 29, 1862.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	2,126	14	186	387	....	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	86	3	5	2,039	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	43	11	16	1,045	....	....
At Chamberlin's, R.-st.	27	18	21	3,645	....	....
Sold to Butchers at Bergen	100	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,384	46	228	7,116	24,500	34,964
Total previous week	4,392	84	381	9,623	39,087	53,647
Av. No. ℔ wk. last yr.	4,235	110	633	9,853	10,753	25,637

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	608	Virginia	—
Pennsylvania	—	Iowa	62
Ohio	356	Connecticut	—
Indiana	199	New-Jersey	20
Illinois	747	Michigan	55
Kentucky	81		

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,325	....	....	....	10,933
Hudson River Railroad	472	....	....	....	7,018
Harlem Railroad	201	14	186	387	....
Camden and Amboy R.	60	....	....	....	321
New-Haven Railroad	....	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River boats	10	....	....	....	....
On foot	60	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	....	....	....	....	6,368

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of stock for the week ending this day: Beeves, 1,674; Horses, 12; Sheep and Lambs, 3,000; Swine, 9,770.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 2,128.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.........8 @8½ | Ordinary.........6 @7
Medium.........7 @8 |

Some Extra good Beeves may be quoted at 9@9½c.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c. to 8c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 2,384.

This is 2,008 head less than last week, and 1,901 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 1,636 head, while the number to-day being 2,128, shows 1,558 head less than the average, and 1,933 head less than this day week.

NOTE.—About 700 head are supposed to be detained on the Hudson River Road, within a short distance of the city.

The following droves are in market this week:

Wm. Boice, N. Y.	17	Jos. Laird, N. Y.	22
S. Moses, Ill.	19	Henry Held, N. Y.	19
S. Moses, N. Y.	20	John T. Alexander, Ill.	127
Sage, Pickering & Dudley, N. Y.	39	John C. Geary, Ohio	33
		John A. Merritt, N. Y.	12
Sage, Pickering & Dudley, Ohio	37	Jas. Wood, Ill.	102
		——— Wigton, Ohio	17
J. Bigelo, N. Y.	15	Post & Colwell, Ill.	117
Haring & Miller, Ind.	20	A. Thornton, Ill.	63
Haring & Miller, N. Y.	33	W. W. Morton, Ill.	48
H. R. Smith, Ill.	121	C. G. Babcock, Mich.	19
J. Bates, N. Y.	49	James Mather, Ind.	90
S. G. Woodroff, Ill.	31	Thos. Gellis, Ind.	54
H. S. Hubbell, Ohio.	15	F. A. Yokom, Ohio	32
Rankin & Gillespie, Ill.	64	W. Hedges, Ohio	12
Kinney & Co., N. Y.	35	Woods & Campbell, Ill.	54
John Stillwell, N. Y.	10	T. J. Goff, Ky.	65
N. Evans, Ohio	19	Wm. Thompson, Mich.	38
J. Myers, N. Y.	15	Wm. Thompson, Ohio	17
M. B. Doty, Ohio	18	Wm. Thompson, Ky.	16
Ed. Chatfield, N. Y.	16	Isaacs & Corn, Iowa	62
E. Brown, N. Y.	17	Daniel McElwee, N. Y.	25
A. Hammond, N. Y.	18	S. Sherman, N. Y.	26
Gillett & Toffey, Ohio	62	W. Sherman, N. Y.	25
Peter Tingue, Ohio	15	L. C. Sutton, N. Y.	14
James Perrill, Ohio	79	C. G. Teed, N. Y.	12
Beech & Bray, Ind.	35	T. Bloomer, N. Y.	13
Beech & Bray, N. Y.	19	D. G. Belden, N. Y.	33
A. Emman, N. Y.	30		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.—The state of the Beef Cattle market to-day, in Forty-fourth street, is remarkable. There are not over 1,400 head in market, including the few sold yesterday; and the price has not advanced more than half a cent per net pound upon the very low rates of last week, and the trade at that is very dull. The reason of this is that everybody appears to be expecting a large addition to the number of bullocks on sale, if not to-day, at least to-morrow, and this creates such a state of uncertainty that neither buyers nor sellers know how to shape their business, as it remained entirely uncertain up to a late hour in the day, whether the stock intended for this market would arrive, in consequence of the snow and ice on the tracks of the Harlem and Hudson River Roads, which defied the most strenuous efforts to get trains over the upper part of those roads for two days. If it was certain that the stock known to be at Albany would not reach here in time for the closing day of the market, that offered to-day would easily be sold at an advance upon last week of a full cent a pound. As it is, sellers are willing to sell at half a cent advance, but buyers are reluctant to purchase, hoping for a decline, rather than advance, if 1,500 or 2,000 bullocks should be rushed in for sale upon the closing day of the market. Some of the owners of the lower grades of cattle think prices no better than they were this day week; but owners of the better sorts all acknowledge an improvement in the market. The supply of first-class bullocks is small, and some buyers insist upon a full cent advance. We think that a good many oxen that sell pretty freely to-day at 8 cents net a pound would not have sold near the close of trade last week at over 7 cents, and the proportion of the whole selling to-day at 8¼@9c. is much greater than it was at the best of the last market.

Toward night some fifteen car-loads arrived from the Erie road via Pike's Peak, which rather checked any tendency on the part of owners to hold, and trade continued through the day at the advance of just half a cent a pound, but at this buyers were not willing to take any more than their immediate necessities required, trusting for further supplies on better terms to the trains expected to arrive to-night from Albany. So the market closed with more stock unsold than it does sometimes, with more than double the number on sale.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—The market opens this morning with an increase of five or six hundred over the number reported yesterday morning, and another train anxiously looked for, but doubtful when it will arrive, owing to the sleet-storm during the night. This still leaves the market in an unsettled condition, and sales are made slowly at the rates of yesterday, as per figures in our table. First quality Bullocks not being plenty sell better than the lower grades, but all the best butchers appear to be buying lighter than usual, and those who buy wholesale declare that they do not wish to buy at any advance, and hold back very hard. The market, though reported higher than last week, is certainly a very dull one, as it always is when all the stock is not in at the opening of the market. To-day it is not all in at the close, and business has dragged from beginning to end. Some of the owners of Cattle that they have been looking for all day, will probably try to sell to-morrow or next day, so as to get them out of the way of the next regular market day if possible.

TRANSPORTATION.

This is the first week this Winter in which there has been any serious difficulty from snow on the railroads. The Erie and Central New-Jersey escaped without much trouble, and all but one small stock train got in on time. Not so on the other roads on Monday, and on Tuesday. No train came over either of those roads on Monday, and on Tuesday from Albany, where there were some 1,500 to 2,000 Bullocks reported intended for the New-York market this week. As these were expected to arrive for sale on Wednesday, it had a very depressing effect upon trade. Late Tuesday afternoon 15 car-loads came in from the Erie Road, and this did not help business any. The owners of this stock complain bitterly of the route via "Pike's Peak," and the icy road to the ferry, and slow ferriage at Forty-second street. Cattle landed at this up-country station continue to be driven back and sold at Bergen, and of course to the great dissatisfaction of owners.

Some of the Illinois stock in market this week, from the lower part of the State, come by way of Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo, via the Canada Road and ferry over the Niagara River, and the Erie Road thither. The owners say that they got through by that somewhat roundabout route at less rates than by any other. Shippers of stock from Illinois think that some of the restrictions of contracts are extremely arbitrary. For instance, the shipper has to agree to take the risk of injuries which the animals or either of them may receive in consequence of any of them being wild, unruly, weak, escaping, or maiming each other, or themselves, or from delays, or in consequence of heats, suffocation, or other ill effects of being crowded in the cars, or on account of being injured by the burning of hay, straw, or any other material used by the owner for feeding the stock, or otherwise, and for any damages occasioned thereby, and also all risks for damages which may be sustained by reason of any delay in such transportations. The owner is to load, unload, feed, water, and take care of his stock at his own expense. Two cars of stock will entitle the owner of one driver to a free pass on the train with stock, to take care of it. From three to seven cars inclusive, will entitle two men, and eight cars and upward, three men in charge, to pass on stock train, which is the maximum number that will be passed on any train, from one consignor or party, at their own risk of personal injury, from any cause whatever. No return passes will be given. Owners of stock contend that owners of dead freight are not required to assume these risks, and that the roads that compel stockowners to sign such contracts do not treat them justly.

SALES OF BULLOCKS.

John T. Alexander's drove of 127 head, on sale by Simon Ulery and John A. Merritt, good, fair Illinois Steers, will probably average about 6½ cwt. each, and sell at 8@9¼c. ℔ ℔ net—say ½c. advance over last week.

H. R. Smith's drove of 120 good Illinois Steers, from his own farm, he estimates will average 7½ cwt., and generally sell at 8@8½c., and a few at 9c. The salesmen, G. White and Martin & Valentine, think the prices about ½c. better than last report of same class of stock.

T. W. Tripp reports one pair of country Oxen sold for $220 —8½c. ℔ ℔—and 18 State Steers and Heifers at 6½c. ℔ ℔.

S. Shermen sold 20 up-country Oxen and Steers at 8@9½c. One pair to Dan. Conklin, he says, are 10c.

John A. Merritt sold 19 up-country Cattle at 8@9c. One pair from Daniel Merritt, for $200, are estimated at 21 or 22 cwt. net.

Beach & Bray sold for H. S. Hubbell 15 Ohio Steers, av. 8 cwt., at 8c.; 102 bought of James Wood, av. 6½ cwt., sold at 7@9½c.

J. Bates sold, on his own account, 49 good heavy State Oxen at 8c. average.

Murray & Glover sold James Perrill's drove of 80 Ohio Steers, part old style and part Durham, at an average of 8c. on 6½ cwt. This drove was detained last week, fortunately not to the disadvantage of the owner.

Philips & Shepard sold, on their own account, 15 State Oxen, rough to good fair quality, at 7½@8c.

A. Thornton arrived late on Tuesday with 63 good Illinois Steers that would average 7 cwt., or perhaps 7½ cwt., which he sold off hand to Shepard, Conger & Co., at $53, and they retailed them at 7@8½c. ℔ ℔, and will average about 7½c. on 7 cwt.

Sage, Pickering & Dudley sold 20 Jersey stock, for Canfield, at $25@$35; poor steers, &c., at about 6c. per ℔; 31 State oxen and steers, at 6@8c.; owner says not over 6c. for the tail; 17 for Graves, State stock, at 6½c.; 17 Ohio stock, at 7@8c., for Tingue.

Post & Colwell report 119 Illinois steers, av. 7¼ cwt., held at $56 wholesale. They sold to Church & Florence, who retail them at an average of 7½c. on 7 cwt.

Haring & Miller sold 18 for Wm. Brown, Illinois steers, at 8c. ℔ ℔; 20 for John Reese, light thin Indiana steers, av. 5 cwt., at 6½c.; 33 State stock for C. Newal, av. 5½ cwt., at 7c.

Gillett & Toffy sold 62 Ohio steers, old style, av. scant 7 cwt., for Claypool, at 7½c.; 17 for Wigton, old style Ohio stock, av. 6½ cwt., at 7½c.

C. G. Teed sold 10 up-country fat steers at 9@9½c., one extra pair at 10c.

T. Bloomer sold 20 head, mostly up-country oxen, at 8@8½c. ℔ ℔.

Bellis & Hughes sold 19 small Michigan stock for C. G. Babcock, at about 6c. on 4½ cwt.

Henry Myers sold 48 nice, thrifty Illinois Steers, not very fat, for W. W. Morton, at an average of 7½c. ℔ ℔ on 7½ cwt. This drove arrived late.

Myers & Wheeler sold 90 good fair Indiana steers, av. 8 cwt., for James Mather, that came in on Wednesday morning, generally at 8@9c.

P. G. Driscoll received T. G. Goff's drove of Kentucky steers, on Wednesday morning, part Durham and part old style nice, thrifty steers, but not fat enough, estimated.

COWS AND CALVES.—There is no change in the Milch Cow trade worthy of notice. Mean ones continue to sell at mean prices; quite a number at $20@$25, and some, it is said, at less. But good, fair-looking Cows are worth $30@$35, and nice ones $40@$45.

Calves are not in very large supply this week, nor in great demand. There will be a few nice ones sold at 6c. ℔ ℔, live weight, but the most common price is 5@5½c. for those of pretty fair quality. There are but few at Forty-fourth street to-day, but quite enough for the demand. Bobs sell slow and low. Cheap pork spoils trade in cheap veal.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Notwithstanding the total stoppage of shipments of Sheep from Albany, so that the supply was light on Monday in Sixth street, we found the market quite dull, and buyers unwilling to bid for lots, notwithstanding sellers professed a willingness to accept the rates current this day week—that is, about 5c. a pound, live weight, for good fair lots of Sheep, such as would average 90 ℔ each. Lots of 100 ℔ average, and rather extra quality, sold at $5 50 each. Some very superior fat long wooled Sheep that would average 150 ℔ were held at about 6c., or prices ℔ head estimated to be equivalent to that, as Sheep are but seldom sold to weigh in this market. The receipts on Monday at Browning's were very light, and all not sold. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday about 700 head arrived, and very few sold; the market was what we consider decidedly dull.

The weather was clear and quite cold, and reports from Washington market showed a fair half cent advance upon Mutton from the wholesale hooks, but the wholesale butchers showed no disposition to make a corresponding advance upon live stock. The brokers, however, held firmly for a slight advance, thinking that the state of things would warrant it, as no stock could arrive from Albany.

It is probable that the advance upon Mutton is owing as much to the advance upon the price of poultry, which will lessen the consumption and increase that of mutton, as it is to the decrease in supply of Sheep. While Pork is cheap as at present, the price of mutton will not rule high, for that fills the place of it with a large class who buy the cheapest meat. The market to-day is no better, though receipts are quite light.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

S. Stockting & Co., N. Y., 305; A. W. Storms, N. Y., 100; R. Meadows, Ohio, 183; M. Holle, Ohio, 77; Thomas Farrell, Canada, 302.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—R. H. Conklin, 58; Jacob Vanderbee, 60; G. W. Dewey, 336; C. P. Goodrich, 164. Total, 708.

From New-Jersey—L. Bellis, 110; Richard Bellis, 71; George Gillmore, 53; Thomas Hill, 104; Andrew Robbins, 176. Total, 564.

From Ohio—Levi Nash, 235; C. Lowrey, 103; Joseph Caskey, 322; J. D. Wilcox, 175; F. Campbell, 149; Abraham Borsberer, 263. Total, 1,247.

From Pennsylvania—Peter Ivory & Co., 159.

From Canada—Robert Kirkwood, 162.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES.

At Browning's, Hart & West sold 981 at an average of $4 26 a head, and estimated generally at 5@5½c. ℔ ℔ live weight.

Robert H. Hume, sold 930 at an average of $4 57 a head. One lot of 60 head sold for $362 50.

At O'Brien's Samuel McGraw sold 1,045 head at an average of $4 58 each.

Chamberlin reports, stock sold by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, and John Kase, Wm. S. Chamberlin, and owners, as follows: Sheep and Lambs—80 at $6 75; 73 at $6 25; 50 at $6 12½; 50 at $5 75; 94 at $4 82; 63 at $4 75; 166 at $4 50; 431 at $4 37½; 319 at $4 25; 103 at $4 12½; 193 at $4 09; 140 at $4; 172 at $3 94; 271 at $3 75; 196 at $3 50; 113 at $3 25; 165 at $3 12½; 110 at $3. Total, 2,845.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts for the week, 24,590.

The quotations are given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market, as follows: Corn-fed Hogs ℔ cwt., live weight, $3 45@$3 55; Distillers, $3.

The same cause that has kept back the beef cattle has affected the supply of Hogs; and not because there is any falling off in shipments. The smaller supply in market has not affected prices, for all know that the hogs are on the road, and must come finally to the block in this city. The demand from out of town continues moderate, and it is not likely to be strong enough in town or out to advance prices until there is a very great reduction in the supply. With the small number comparatively in market this week, it is dull, owing in some measure to the large number of dressed hogs arriving from this State and the West.

G. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs to-day:

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3.55@3.60c.	4.20@4.30c.
Second quality corn fed	3½ @3.60c.	4½@4½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3.55@3½c.	4½@5c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3c.	3¾@3½c.
Second quality still-fed	3c.	3½@3½c.

He says: Hogs selling slow. Western Dressed Hogs are arriving in sufficient quantities to supply all demands.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JAN 29, 1862.

[Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in neat order. Mark plain, indelible directions on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also lock a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

COMMISSIONS.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 ℔ cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 ℔ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at wholesale such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

BUTTER—We have had another exceedingly quiet week in the Butter trade. No change to note in prices. We quote:

Orange Co., pails	22@25	Western Penn., choice	14@15
Orange Co., firkins	19@21	Western Penn., fair	11@13
Firkins, State, choice	18@20	Western Res., choice	14@15
Half-firkins, State, ch.	19@20	Western, fair to choice	11@13
Welsh tubs, choice	19@20	Western, roll	12@15
Do., fair to good	15@17	Western, common	9 @10
Firkins, fair to good	16@18	Grease Butter	7½@ 8
Half firk., fair to good	16@18		

BEANS—The market is firm but rather quiet. There are many beans of poor quality on the market that we deem it best to make two grades in our quotations. It must be understood, however, that we do not quote very inferior or damaged beans. We quote (packages included):

Med., choice, ℔ bu.	2 10@2 20	Kidney, choice, ℔ bu.	2 10@2 20
do., com. to good	1 90@2 05	Marrow, ch., ℔ bu.	2 25@2 35
Pea, choice, ℔ bush.	2 10@2 20	do., com. to good	2 00@2 15

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—℔ 100 ℔, fair to good, $1 70@$1 90.

BROOM CORN—℔ ℔, 4@6c.

BEESWAX—℔ ℔, 32@33c.

CHEESE—Another quiet week; no change to note. We quote:

Choice to extra, ℔ ℔	7½@ 7½	English Dairy, ℔ ℔	7 @ 8
Common to good, ℔ ℔	6 @ 7	Ohio Cheese	5½@ 6

DRESSED HOGS—The market is steady, and our last quotations are fully sustained. Clean light State Pigs are doing better. We quote:

Western, city killed, weighing 200 ℔ and upward, ℔ ℔..4½@—
Western, city killed, weighing 120@180 ℔, ℔ ℔........4½@—
Western, city killed, weighing 70@110 ℔, ℔ ℔........4½@—
Western, country dressed, ℔ ℔........................4 @4½
State, country dressed, w'ghing 200 ℔ and upward, ℔ ℔..4½@4½
State, country dressed, weighing 120@180 ℔, ℔ ℔........4½@4½
State, country dressed, weighing 70@110 ℔, ℔ ℔........4½@4½

POULTRY—The receipts are much lighter, and prices have somewhat improved. We quote:

Turkeys, extra, ℔ ℔	— @11	Ducks, choice, ℔ ℔	11@12½
Turkeys, choice, ℔ ℔	9 @10	Ducks, common, ℔ ℔	8@10
Turkeys, com'n, ℔ ℔	8 @ 9	Geese, choice, ℔ ℔	7@ 8
Chickens, choice, ℔ ℔	9 @10	Geese, common, ℔ ℔	5@ 7
Chickens, com'n, ℔ ℔	6 @ 8	Old Cocks, ℔ ℔	5@ 6
Fowls, ℔ ℔	7 @ 9		

EGGS—The stock in market continues large for the season, and prices are again a trifle lower. We quote:

State and Penn., choice, at the mark, ℔ doz...14 @15 | Western, choice, ℔ doz. 13 @15

FURS—The following quotations are for No. 1 qualities:

	Nor. and Ea'n.		Western.		Southern.	
Otter, ℔ piece	$4 00@	$4 25	$3 25@	$3 50	$2 50@	$3 50
Cross Fox	3 50@	6 00	—@	—	—@	—
Red Fox	1 25@	1 37½	1 00@	1 12½	75@	1 00
Gray Fox	37½@	40	25@	30	15@	25
Black Bear	8 00@	10 00	6 00@	8 00	1 00@	3 00
Do. Cubs and Yearlings	4 00@	5 00	3 00@	4 00	50@	1 50
Fisher	5 00@	6 00	—@	—	—@	—
Lynx	1 25@	1 50	—@	—	—@	—
Marten, com.	1 75@	2 00	—@	—	—@	—
Do., dark	5 00@	10 00	—@	—	—@	—
Mink, dark	1 75@	2 25	1 00@	1 50	75@	1 00
Muskrat	—@	12½	—@	10	—@	8
Beaver	75@	1 00	—@	—	—@	—
Raccoon	75@	1 00	40@	60	15@	25
Opossum	—@	10	—@	10	—@	10
Wild Cat	—@	25	—@	25	—@	25
Wolf, Prairie	—@	—	40@	60	—@	—
Wolf, Large	—@	—	75@	1 00	—@	—

FEATHERS—We quote: Western, choice, ℔ ℔, 36@40c.

FRESH MEATS—Country consignors frequently leave bristles in their Veal and Mutton, which injures the sale. We quote:

Beef, sides, good, ℔ ℔....4 @5 | Veal, ℔ ℔..............5 @8
Mutton, carcasses.......4 @6 |

HAMS—We quote:

Western, weighing 60@75 ℔, at....................7½@8
Country slaughter, trim'd and cured, weighing 60@75 at..7½@8
City slaughter, trimmed and cured, weighing 60@80 at....7½@8

GAME—The stock of Prairie Chickens in market has of late rapidly accumulated, and unless the shipments are promptly and largely diminished, if not altogether stopped, prices will not cover freights. The consumptive demand in this city is less than usual, and does not, as in the case of poultry, expand in the ratio of low prices. The Southern demand, heretofore considerable, is, of course, missing. Prices are altogether unsettled, and our figures must be considered merely nominal. The season for Venison will close on the 15th proximo, and receivers have this week been found to sell at a decline of 1c. Quail are out of season, and no more should be shipped. We quote:

Venison, saddles, in good order, ℔ ℔....8@ — | Prairie Chickens, trapped, ℔ pair....30@ 35
Venison, carcasses......5@ 6 | Do., shot, ℔ pair....20@ 25

POTATOES—We quote:

Peachblows, ℔ bbl.	$1 62@$2 00
Buckeyes, Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Buckeyes, Northern, ℔ bbl.	1 38@ 1 50
Mercers, choice, ℔ bbl.	2 12@ 2 25
Mercers, Rochester, ℔ bbl., in bbls.	2 12@ 2 25
Mercers, common, ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Rough and Ready, Troy, ℔ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl.	1 50@ 1 62
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 1 88
Western Reds, common, ℔ bbl.	1 38@ 1 50
Round Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 50@ 1 62
Nova-Scotias, ℔ bush.	55@ 60
Prince Edward Island	40@ 45
Sweet Potatoes, in bbls.	3 50@ 3 75

FRESH FRUIT.

APPLES—Choice red fruit ℔ bbl., $3 75@$4; choice Greenings, $3 75@$4; choice Roxbury Russets, $3 62@$3 75.

CRANBERRIES—Extra, ℔ bbl., $10@$11; do., good to choice, $8@$9.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote:

New State Apples, ℔ ℔	6½@ 7	Plums, choice, ℔ ℔	12 @13
New Western, ℔ ℔	6½@ 6½	Raspberries	13 @14
Cherries	18@19	Blackberries	— @ 9
Dried Peaches, new	18@20		

ONIONS—Red, ℔ bbl., $1 38; Yellow, ℔ bbl., $1 38@$2 50; White, $1 25@$2; bunch, ℔ head, $2@$2 25.

GARLICK—℔ 100 bunches, $12.

TURNIPS, RUTABAGA—℔ bbl., 75c.@$1.

MARROW SQUASH—Boston, $1 50.

[Advertisement.]
DREW & FRENCH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, &c.
No. 8 Erie Buildings, New-York.
Our motto is, "Quick sales and prompt returns."
References—D. R. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—TURNER—In Hartford, Me., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, by William Bicknell, esq., Mr. Charles S. Mitchell of Turner, and Miss Harriet E. Turner of Hebron.

DIED.

DOW—In this city, on Sunday, Jan. 26, of consumption, Elizabeth P., the wife of Lorenzo Dow, esq., aged 32 years and 13 days.

Kansas papers please copy.

TINKHAM—In Hartford, Me., on Friday, Jan. 17, David Gurney, youngest son of David C. and Betsey Tinkham, aged 21 years, a member of the Hartford Guards, who noticed his death in an appropriate manner.

[Advertisement.]
THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year, when coughs and colds are so troublesome, every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. HANSON'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but it is a certain cure for croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
JAMES PYLE'S SALERATUS, CREAM TARTAR, and O. K. SOAP are universally acknowledged the best for family use. Sold by Grocers everywhere. Manufactory corner of Washington and Franklin-sts., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES PRODUCED by my ONGUENT in six weeks. Price $1. Sent by mail, post free, to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
DO YOU WISH A FINE HEAD OF HAIR?—If so, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, which is certainly the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere.

New Publications.

ONE DIME WILL BUY (*post-paid*) ALL the following, viz: 51 of the best recipes for making CORN BREAD and CORN CAKE (all proved by the good samples shown at the Great Corn Bread Exhibition); 5 fine engravings of Townsend Sharpless TOOL-HOUSE; a Prize Essay on Growing SPRING WHEAT; a large and beautiful Farm Scene Engraving, with article, entitled POULTRY AND PORK; an Illustrated Article showing and describing a new and valuable HORSE-SHOE, to be used without nails (just patented in Austria, but not here); very valuable, comprehensive Tables showing the prices and trade in GRAIN and LIVE STOCK, with interesting and valuable statements of the amount and prices of the DIFFERENT PARTS OF A SLAUGHTERED BEEF; a large and beautiful Engraving of "GLORIOUS WINTER," with much to interest the YOUNG PEOPLE, including also an important and valuable series of Sabbath-School Lessons for every Sunday in the year; a beautiful complete Map of the Coast of North Carolina and South-Eastern Virginia, showing plainly the Operations of the BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—All the above, and 140 *other* separate articles and items of *useful, reliable, practical information* for the FARM, GARDEN, and HOUSEHOLD, are given in the American Agriculturist for *February*, which contains 32 large *double quarto* pages. This number is richly worth a dollar, but it will be sent post-paid for one dime (10 cents), or, if desired, the *Agriculturist* will be sent for all of 1862 (Vol. 21) for a dollar.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.
This popular ANNUAL is now ready. It contains:
ELECTION RETURNS from all the States of the Union, holding elections in 1861, carefully compiled for the Tribune Almanac;
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS and CALENDARS for the year 1862;
GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES—Executive and Judicial, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the United States at Foreign Courts;
SENATE of the UNITED STATES, Members of, classified;
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, Politically classified.
LIST of STATES, Capitals, Governors, times of Legislative Meetings, General Elections, etc.;
POPULATION of EACH STATE by COUNTIES, also the Population of the principal Cities of the United States, from the Census of 1860;
THE MORRILL TARIFF and the TARIFF ACT of the Special Session—both complete;
Also, ABSTRACTS of the other important Acts of the Second Session of the XXXVIth Congress and the Special Session of the XXXVIIth. Also, the more important Proclamations of President Lincoln;
A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT of the important events connected with the Rebellion, and other matters of general interest.
PRICE 13 cents; 12 copies for $1; 100 copies, $8, postage paid. By Express, $7 per 100. Cash orders solicited.
We can supply back numbers of the Tribune Almanac for years 1849, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861. Price 13 cents each, post paid.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, In THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., opposite the City Hall.
Mail Subscribers $6 per annum in advance; $3 for 6 months.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Three copies for $5; Five copies for $8. Subscriptions to commence at any time. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE cost ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $5.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING. Price $3 per annum; Two copies for $5.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR EUROPEAN CIRCULATION is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Liverpool, at $5 per annum, postage included. Single copies, 5 cents. Address THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, No. 154 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MASON AND SLIDELL, A YANKEE IDYL, is the title of James Russell Lowell's BIGLOW PAPER in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February, just published. The admirable humorous series of "Biglow Papers" will be continued in every number of the ATLANTIC.
Professor AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist, contributes an article on Natural History, and John G. Whittier contributes a Poem to every number of the ATLANTIC.
Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions $3 a year, postage paid by the Publishers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

SHOWER OF PEARLS. A Collection of VOCAL DUETS with PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT. Price $2. DITSON & Co., Publishers, Boston.

OUR GENERALS and OTHER EMINENT MEN.—Portraits Engraved on Steel, 15 cents each, sent by mail, free of expense, on receipt of price. Lists furnished on application. Agents can sell large numbers. C. T. EVANS, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKS THAT ARE SELLING.—Agents furnished with prospectuses on application to C. T. EVANS, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER and CONTINENTAL, for $4.—Arrangements for clubbing with other Magazines and Weekly Newspapers. Send for our list of clubbing prices. Address PUBLISHERS KNICKERBOCKER, N. Y.

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT, and YOUNG'S AMERICAN STATESMEN, are the Books that AGENTS find will SELL. Exclusive Territory given by N. C. MILLER, New-York.

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

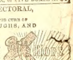
"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
On receipt of any of the following sums in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, *selecting the same according to description*, viz:
GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.
For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen.
The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens.
The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality" are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.
GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.
For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
THE SAME GOLD PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For $1 50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen 2d quality.
For $3 50, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
GOLD PENS ALL 1st QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.
For $2, a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25, a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; For $3 50, a No. 7 Pen.
For $4, a No. 8 Pen; for $5, a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.
The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.
The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.
The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.
In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.
Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens or Pens and Cases wanted.
For sale by all dealers in the line throughout the country.
Address, A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New-York.
Any one sending a single letter post-stamp will receive a circular with the engravings above referred to.

SOMETHING TO DO AT HOME.—A REALITY.—Several dollars a week can be made by either sex, on a small investment. Information sent *free* by mail. Address J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

INTERESTING LETTER from Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER to O. B. POTTER.
O. B. POTTER, esq.—*Dear Sir*: It gives me the greatest pleasure to add my testimony to the unrivaled excellencies of GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE. It is, in my opinion, by far the most valuable of any I have tried. The thorough operation of it is most easy and simple, and its unobtrusive quiet movements are very grateful to a weary head. The work when done is wonderful in its strength. More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I have never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth, and for them your machine has, I suppose, no remedy but a patch or darn.
The seam on the under side, sometimes represented as an objection to Grover & Baker's Machine, is, I think, only the evidence of unskillful operation.
Honestly appreciating the excellence of your Machine as fully as I have here stated, I could give no higher praise than the fact that when my only daughter married I gave her this long-tried household friend, depriving myself of its services to lighten her first assumption of domestic duties.
I can manage any Machine comfortably, but my daughter was never willing to use any but Grover & Baker's.
I hope to be able soon to send you a well-deserved recommendation from my husband; meanwhile, if any part of this will be of value, it is at your disposal.
Yours, gratefully, Mrs. H. W. BEECHER.
Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1862.

Medical.

AYER'S PILLS.—Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take AYER'S PILLS, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take AYER'S PILLS, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and, many of them, surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, or FIVE BOXES for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COLDS, COUGHS, AND HOARSENESS.

BRIMFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20, 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.
EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.
A. B. MORTLEY, esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold, I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA.
SPRINGFIELD, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.
AMOS LEE, esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, Jan. 3, 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."
ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC, AND BRONCHITIS.
WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvelous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.
HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.
A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."
We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.
CONSUMPTION.
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.
ASTOR HOUSE, New-York City, March 5, 1856.
DOCTOR AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.
Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, of Shelbyville.
Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

CONSUMPTION, Nervous Debility, &c.—A new and positive CURE, the genuineness of which is vouched for by the best papers in the country. No fees EVER required. Send stamp to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

To Farmers and Others.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING Co.'s POUDRETTE, FOR SALE BY JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Courtlandt-st., N. Y., the article is the CHEAPEST, BEST, and MOST POWERFUL fertilizer offered in market. It ripens crops from two to three weeks earlier, is not dangerous to use, nor exhausting to the soil. It has no equal in gardens, and upon lawns, flowers, and grass land, and more particularly on the corn crop. The SAVING OF LABOR pays for the Poudrette.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None genuine but Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s Brand, No. 66 Courtlandt-st.
The Co.'s Almanac for 1862, with the experience of Horace Greeley, Daniel Webster, and over 100 farmers in different States, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.
Address JAMES T. FOSTER, Care of Lodi Manufacturing Co., No. 66 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—New Settlement of VINELAND—30 miles from Philadelphia by R.R. Good clay loam soil—good market—good climate—where Farming is profitable especially these times, and where good business openings can be found. Large numbers are settling. Farms from $15 to $20 per acre only. Village 5 and 10 acre Lots for Sale. Four years time given. Report of SOLON ROBINSON, Ag. Ed. of The Tribune, who has visited the place, together with the "Vineland Rural," giving full description, will be furnished. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland P. O., Cumberland County, New-Jersey.
From the report of Solon Robinson in The N. Y. Tribune: "It is certainly one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the Western prairies."

50 VARIETIES of BURR STONE FLOUR, and GRAIN MILLS. Prices from $60 to $500. Illustrated Catalogues furnished. EDWARD HARRISON, New-Haven, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

TO SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The SOAP and CANDLE FACTORY, of more than 50 years standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good-will for sale.
A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO PRINTERS.—Four TABLE-RACKS, and five large SORTS-CASES for SALE cheap. These Table-Racks and Cases are in excellent condition. There are two cases in each Rack. Inquire of J. O. COOLEY & Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, N. Y. City.

$100.—THROUGH to CALIFORNIA—Steamship and R. R. Line via Panama.—Leave New-York the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. For further information, inquire of D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

$1 CLOTHES WRINGERS, just patented.—Wrings beautifully all kinds of clothes, fits any tub, weighs 2½ pounds, and will be sent by express on receipt of $1. P. S.—PATENT RIGHTS for SALE. VAN HOESEN & BRO., No. 67 South-st.

IMPORTANT to MARRIED PEOPLE.—A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—For full particulars, send 3c. stamp to Dr. PARSEN, 4 Ann-st., New-York City.

The Weekly ... THE DEMAND ... SPEECH OF THE ...